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OAS Demands Reinstatement of Haiti's Aristide

PA0310160491 Paris AFP in Spanish 1100 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (AFP)—The OAS agreed to send a foreign ministers' mission to Haiti today to try to convince the military to reinstate Jean-Bertrand Aristide as president. The OAS also adopted a number of measures against the military.

The highlights of the considerations and the 11 resolutions of the text approved by the 34 foreign ministers or plenipotentiary ambassadors to the OAS are as follows:

Whereas:

The grave developments that occurred in Haiti represent an abrupt, violent, and irregular rupture of the legitimate exercise of power by the democratic government of the country;

Such incidents disregard the legitimate Haitian Government, which was established by the free will of the people and is the product of a free and democratic electoral process that involved international observers, including this Organization;

Such incidents have forced President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to temporarily leave Haiti against his will;

[The OAS delegates] resolve:

1. To reiterate the Permanent Council's strong condemnation of the grave events in Haiti that ignore the peoples' right to free determination, to demand full implementation of the law and the constitutional regime, and to demand the immediate reinstatement of Aristide to his legitimate position of authority;

2. To ask the OAS secretary general and a group of foreign ministers of member states to travel to Haiti immediately to convey to those holding power by force that the American states reject the rupture of the constitutional order and to inform them of the decisions adopted at this meeting;

3. To recognize those appointed by the constitutional government of Jean-Bertrand Aristide as the sole legitimate representatives of the Haitian Government before the organizations of the inter- American system;

4. To urge the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, heeding the request by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to immediately adopt all measures within its power to protect and defend human rights in Haiti and to report on the matter to the OAS Permanent Council;

5. To recommend, with due respect for the policy of each one of the member states on the matter of recognition of states and governments, an action that achieves the diplomatic isolation of those holding power by force in Haiti;

6. To recommend that all states suspend their economic, financial, and commercial ties with Haiti, as well as aid and technical cooperation as the case may be, with the exception of strictly humanitarian assistance;

7. To ask the OAS secretary general to continue his efforts to increase the inter-American priority assistance funds for Haiti, which, however, cannot be used as long as the current situation prevails;

8. To recommend to the General Secretariat the suspension of all assistance to those who hold power by force in Haiti and to ask regional organizations and institutions—such as the Caribbean Common Market, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, and the Latin American Economic System—to adopt a similar measure;

9. To urge all states to abstain from granting any kind of military, police, and security assistance and to abstain from sending—through public or private means—weapons, ammunition, and equipment to that country;

10. To keep the ad hoc foreign ministers meeting open to receive, depending on the urgency of the situation, the report from the mission referred to in paragraph two of this resolution and to adopt the additional measures that may be necessary and appropriate, based on the OAS Charter and international law, to ensure the reinstatement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to his legitimate post.

11. To forward this resolution to and urge the United Nations and its specialized agencies to consider its spirit and objectives.

Regional Political Group Demands Action

PA0310154291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2038 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] San Juan, Puerto Rico, 1 Oct (EFE)—The Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties (COPPPAL) today demanded action, not compassion, from the international community to restore Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the Haitian Presidency.

"We must condemn this in the strongest way possible. It is a criminal, antidemocratic, abusive, and reactionary coup," stated Ruben Berrios Martinez, vice president of COPPPAL and president of the COPPPAL Committee for Haiti. "People who represent nothing but terror stubbornly try to maintain regimes that have been defeated," Berrios added. He pointed out that Aristide was elected with two-thirds of the Haitian people's support.

Berrios Martinez, president of the Puerto Rican Independence Party (PIP), said that the lack of international support given to Aristide's administration makes it doubly necessary for American countries to adopt actions in favor of the ousted president. "I am compelled to harshly criticize virtually the entire international

community, except for some honorable nations, for applauding the triumph of democracy in Haiti but failing to immediately take the necessary action to help develop its economy," the politician said.

"Those countries should analyze the situation and realize that they failed to fulfill their responsibility toward that country, which is a leader in Latin American independence. Now is the time to make up for their stinginess toward the Haitian people," stated the Puerto Rican independence leader.

Ruben Berrios Martinez, whose Committee for Haiti supervised on behalf of COPPPAL the elections in which Aristide was elected on 16 November, said that international leaders should exert pressure to stop the bloodshed and return Aristide to the Presidency. "Although we are sorry that Aristide is not in Haiti ruling his country, we are pleased that he is in a country (Venezuela) whose president is one of the few friends that the Haitian people and government have had, in gratitude for what Haiti did for Simon Bolivar," the COPPPAL leader stated.

Senator and PIP Vice President Fernando Martin will submit a resolution to the Puerto Rican Senate. The resolution will ask the legislative body to condemn the coup d'etat against Aristide and the resulting "bloodbath."

According to Berrios, the United States must adopt a firm attitude and defend Aristide's government. "I would be quite surprised if progressive and serious groups in the United States adopt a passive attitude from now on," he said. "One does not have to be a liberal or a conservative to oppose the coup; one only has to be serious and democratic. There is no need for compassion, only for action and justice," the COPPPAL vice president insisted.

Caricom Demands Restoring Haitian Democracy

PA0310043991 Paris AFP in Spanish 2110 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Georgetown, 2 Oct (AFP)—The 13 countries comprising the Caribbean Common Market (Caricom) will address the United Nations on 3 October and "request even the use of force" to restore democracy in Haiti, Caricom sources in Georgetown revealed to AFP.

Caricom, whose secretariat is located in Georgetown, held consultations on 2 October to decide the position it would adopt in view of the coup d'etat that ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 30 September.

Kennedy Simmonds, chairman of Caricom and prime minister of St. Christopher and Nevis, urged the international community to adopt "all the necessary measures to restore democracy and a freely elected government in Haiti."

Aristide is currently in Washington, where he addressed the OAS. He will travel to New York on 3 October to rally the support of the United Nations.

Haiti participates as an observer in Caricom, an organization comprised of 13 English-speaking Caribbean nations.

Cuba

UN Ambassador Berates Powerful in Haiti

FL0410123691 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0900 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] UN Ambassador Ricardo Alarcon while speaking with Security Council members stressed the 200-year struggle of the Haitian people to attain their freedom, now cut short by the military coup. The Cuban diplomat berated those in power, who throughout all of Haitian history have sought to minimize the rights of the poor and the blacks. [passage omitted]

Further on Nuclear Cooperation With Iran

PA0110222491 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0153 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Havana, 30 Sep (NOTIMEX)—Official sources reported here that Cuba and Iran signed a nuclear energy cooperation program for 1992 and 1993 on 30 September. The National Information Agency (AIN) reported that Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, executive secretary of the Cuban Atomic Energy Commission, signed the document in Tehran with the president of the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran.

The Cuban delegation headed by Castro Diaz-Balart today ended an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran, where it arrived on 24 September for a tour of the Bushehr Nuclear Plant. Alejandro Bilbao, the state inspector for nuclear and radiation safety, and Wenceslao Carrera, deputy director of the Cuban Center for Studies Applicable to Nuclear Development, form part of the delegation that met with Iranian President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

During the meeting with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, held six days ago, they discussed topics related to bilateral cooperation and current international affairs. The Iranian president pointed out the importance of continuing to develop mutual cooperation for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

The Cuban experts visited the construction and installation sites of the two pressurized-water reactors, which each have 1,300 megawatts of power. The Cuban delegation also held talks with scientists from the Nuclear Investigations Center and the Radiation Protection Department of the Iranian nuclear organization.

Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart said a few days ago that, despite the economic difficulties, Cuba is continuing its nuclear energy program with tenacity and optimism.

Havana Radio on Situation in Soviet Union

FL0310235991 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1955 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Soviet Agricultural Research Institute Director (Vasiliy Boyev) has said that the food shortage in the Soviet Union amounts to over 50 billion rubles which is equivalent to $35 billion. The official asserted that the situation continues to worsen because of considerable losses during the harvest, transportation, preparation, and storage of the goods.

Meanwhile, the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions in Russia threatened to stage a general strike in November if its demands for job security are not met under the market economy conditions, said union Chairman Igor Klochkov in a meeting with labor activists in the Moscow area. The stoppage could be conducted in different ways in the territories and enterprises of the largest USSR republic.

Opposition groups in the Supreme Soviet Presidium of Georgia accused President Zviad Gamsakhurdia of abusing his authority and making government decisions without consulting the parliament. The legislators said the president encroached power when he reorganized the National Guard unilaterally and introduced the state of emergency in Tbilisi, capital of the republic.

A PRENSA LATINA dispatch reports that the legislators also demanded the resumption of the legislative organ's sessions and its live television broadcasts, which were suspended by the Georgian president. The document issued by the opposision groups also called for the release of all political prisoners and the withdrawal of armed groups from metropolitan center. The document was given to the president by the Catholic Church in Georgia.

Soviet Veterans Receiving Medical Treatment

FL0310021791 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Today, a group of veterans from the war in Afghanistan placed a floral wreath at the mausoleum of the Soviet internationalist soldier. The 13 veterans are currently receiving treatment at the Frank Pais National Orthopedic Hospital. They will later be treated in other medical centers in the capital according to their condition. Some 300 other injured veterans will arrive from different Soviet republics in the course of the next few months.

Since March 1990, 136 patients from that country have undergone surgery and 192 have received prosthesis. They have also had the opportunity to enjoy cultural and recreational activities in our fatherland as part of their rehabilitation process.

Statement Blames Haitian Coup on CIA

PA0410041391 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 91

["Statement" by Guillermo Toriello, president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America]

[Text] The military coup that toppled Haitian President Aristide is clearly the result of a well-planned action by the CIA and Duvalierist agents. The involvement of the United States—contrary to the hypocritical grief of President Bush, who even tore his garments to demonstrate his regret for what he sponsored—is clearly evident in the Santa Fe documents. We will quote only a very small portion of the preamble of the first Santa Fe document: The American continent is under attack. Soviet influence has penetrated Latin America, the traditional ally of the United States. The Caribbean Basin is peopled with Soviet agents and delimited by socialist states.

Referring to liberation theology, the document says: U.S. foreign policy must begin to combat the doctrine of liberation theology and the clergy linked to it. We must keep in mind that President Aristide is a leading exponent of liberation theology.

The preamble of the second Santa Fe document says: America is still under attack. We warned of that danger in 1980, when the first Santa Fe document was issued. The second Santa Fe document, issued on 10 August 1988, says: The attack has taken the form of communist subversion, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

Referring directly to liberation theology, it says: Liberation theology is a political doctrine disguised as a religious belief against free enterprise and the pope designed to weaken the independence of society and control the state.

When Aristide became a representative of that important force in the new church—which sides with truly essential causes, the traditional role of Christianity—he became a target of U.S. policy, not only because of his ties with liberation theology, but because of his support for the Earth's poor, as Marti said.

I am greatly concerned that Aristide went to Washington and the OAS immediately after his ouster. The Santa Fe documents also referred to the OAS: The United States should more greatly stress the work of the OAS member countries on the shared problems of military security, low-intensity conflicts, drug trafficking, immigration, and foreign debt.

Referring to the OAS, the document says: With funding from the United States, the OAS can be put on the right track and be useful to our interests.

That means that U.S. policy still dominates the OAS because a majority of governments do not represent their peoples, but does as the United States bids.

There is a very delicate aspect to this situation. During the OAS meeting in Chile there was a proposal suggested by the United States that the OAS could decide which governments were legal and which were not. That would allow collective intervention. It now appears that there is maneuvering taking place at the OAS that could result in direct intervention in Haiti. That could legitimize returning Aristide to power, but it is a double-edged sword because there could be a legitimately elected government in the future that will not submit to Washington's dictates. It happened in Guatemala in 1954 with what was called the Anti-Communist Revolution. During the Caracas conference collective intervention, lead by the United States, was approved.

The Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America wants to state for the record its repudiation of the CIA's barbaric act of toppling President Aristide. Naturally, the entire international community should support his reinstatement. The danger is that the United States could maneuver to militarily intervene and therefore set a precedent in the Americas. Many thanks.

Inter-Caribbean Affairs

Condemnation of Haitian Coup Increases Worldwide

FL0310233391 Bridgetown CANA in English 2102 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Oct 3, CANA—Caribbean countries on Thursday stepped up their condemnation of Haiti's coup leaders, with Trinidad and Tobago saying it would support a military solution. The Port-of-Spain statement was the toughest from the Caribbean Community, where governments, churchmen, and leaders of several groups have condemned Monday's coup d'etat.

"The situation is now one that we are prepared to engage in any kind of multilateral action, through the accredited international organisations, to assist in every way necessary for the restoration of democracy and the democratic process in Haiti, which we consider essential for any progress for social and economic life in that country," Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister Arthur Robinson said. Robinson said his government would support a multilateral military intervention in Haiti against the junta which ousted President Jean- Bertrand Aristide. Rebel soldiers, led by Brigadier General Raoul Cedras, toppled the government of 38 year-old Aristide, a Catholic priest, less than a year after it was elected to power.

Latin American countries also appear ready for a military intervention. Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano, who is paying a private visit to Washington, said after meeting U.S. President George Bush at the White House, that he was ready for tough action.

"My government is ready to go along with the OAS (Organisation of American States) on the most drastic possible measures against those who have usurped power," he said.

The Trinidadian prime minister said the situation in Haiti was a challenge to the international community, but it had to be overcome for democracy to be restored in Haiti.

"Historically, the military has always played a major role in Haiti...It's time that the military be tamed, in my view," Robinson said.

Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley condemned the coup in a tough speech to Parliament on Wednesday and said he supported unconditional restoration of power to Haiti's first democratically elected president. Jamaica had played a major role in establishing the administrative machinery for democratic elections in Haiti. Manley said the Hemisphere was not on trial, but was being severely tested in this matter.

Several religious groupings in the region have also condemned the coup, and the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC) said in a statement that it was totally opposed to the use of any means, other than constitutional ones, to unseat the legitimately and popularly elected government of President Aristide.

"Indeed the CCC views the unfolding events as nothing short of an attempt, by anti-progressive forces within Haiti, to once more derail the constitutional process which has begun to take root in the country," the statement said.

Meanwhile, in Washington Thursday, Aristide went on a diplomatic offensive against the coup leaders who ousted him, as the likelihood of a U.S. Marine evacuation of Americans from the Caribbean nation diminished. Aristide was set to address the UN Security Council on Thursday evening, and President George Bush planned to meet him on Friday, to personally stress his support for the elected govermment of Haiti.

The Soviet Union's deputy UN ambassador, Valentin Lozinsky, told reporters in New York the Council agreed to hear Aristide at 8 PM (midnight GMT), and that Moscow backed any resolution that would shore up his position in Haiti.

The French UN ambassador, Jean-Bernard Merimee, said he would urge the Council to adopt a measure, backing efforts by the Organisation of American States (OAS) against the junta that overthrew Aristide on Monday.

The Caribbean Community's secretary general, Roderick Rainford, said that the region's support of a military intervention in Haiti would require "great political reflection" in Caricom.

"It is a very tricky and complex matter," he said from his Georgetown office Thursday. "It would be very unwise for the secretariat to say what the region should say to that." The Bush administration has hinted that a military intervention in the French-speaking Caribbean nation, to restore the democratically elected government, has not been ruled out.

UN Security Council 'Sharply' Condemns Coup

FL0410123191 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Excerpt] The United Nations Security Council has sharply condemned the coup in Haiti, calling for the restoration of democracy. The Council said it would support any effort by countries in the region to bring this about. The Council heard an address by ousted President Jean-Bertrand Aristide who also called on the international community to force Haiti to restore democracy.

The Organization of America States will send a delegation to Haiti to try to talk the Army into letting Mr. Aristide come back as president. [passage omitted]

Dominican Republic

Balaguer Backs Action To Restore Democracy

PA0410000991 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2253 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Oct (DPA)—Dominican President Joaquin Balaguer said today that his government would support any action taken by the international community intended to restore democracy in Haiti, as long as the principle of nonintervention is respected.

The Dominican president noted that he would support any solution agreed upon by the nations of the [Western] Hemisphere to restore the situation in Haiti to normal, however, he did state that his government does not approve of direct intervention in Haitian territory by other nations to return President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to power.

Meanwhile, he underscored the need for democracy to be upheld in the nations of this hemisphere.

Local political sectors were surprised that the Dominican Government had not made any statements with regard to the ousting of the Haitian president until four days after the coup d'etat.

Relations between Balaguer and the Haitian president have been antagonistic since 25 September, when the Haitian president leveled severe criticism against the Haitian [as received] authorities for the alleged mistreatment of laborers in the neighboring nation.

Subsequently, Balaguer ordered the repatriation of thousands of Haitians, which resulted in extremely strained relations between the two nations.

Haiti

Further Reportage on Military Coup, Events

Cedras Holds News Conference

FL0310194991 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1410 GMT 2 Oct 91

[News conference by General Raoul Cedras at Army Headquarters in Port-au-Prince on 2 October; reporters not identified—live, in Creole]

[Text] [Cedras] The Army had grievances because there were too many violations of the Constitution. They [not further identified] say only part of the Army was involved; I say the entire Army was involved. The Army was in a position to observe the obvious signs that a new system was to begin, a system that I do not believe anyone would accept.

The first point I will bring to your attention is that Article 136 of the Constitution stipulates that one of the president's primary duties is to guarantee the stability of the national institutions. This had not been done. We in fact witnessed the way the Chamber was treated, and I could also describe the government's treatment of the Army. The point is, the institutions were obviously unstable. We have been unable to maintain a permanent electoral council. Why?

Article 122 of the Constitution deals with naturalization. We know that this article was recently violated. The Constitution stipulates that after 7 February 1986, it would take two years for naturalization to occur. Only after a two-year wait could a person regain his Haitian citizenship once he had acquired a foreign nationality. After this two-year period, a person would then have to wait five years before being able to hold public office. What case do we dispute? The recent apppointment of the minister of Health. According to LE MONITEUR [official journal of the Republic], the minister submitted his request for resumption of Haitian citizenship on the 16th, and on the 17th, received it. This was a record naturalization, and he was immediately appointed minister of Health, in obvious noncompliance with Article 122. Article 286 also rules on this subject.

Article 171 of the Constitution had also been violated. We know that to date, the Senate has not approved the Court of Cassation, yet it has been functioning without official approval. Article 220 of the Constitution stipulates that no retirement benefits, bonuses, or allowances could be awarded without a law providing so. We saw the president visiting the provinces, distributing checks to military organizations. We are strongly opposed to so many constitutional violations. A case in point was the blatant disregard of Article 147, which specifies that the only reason the president of the Republic can grant amnesty is a political one. Yet when an officer deserted the Army in 1986, thereby committing a military offense, he was later granted amnesty and reinstated in the Army.

The Army therefore did not stage a coup d'etat. It was forced to a point of no-return when its demands were not met. I can now answer your questions.

[Reporter] General Cedras, you just shared many things with the press [words indistinct] flaws and errors, or violations of the Constitution committed by the 7 February government. We would like to ask you first if those grievances were presented to the head of state. Was he aware of these complaints, specifically concerning [words indistinct] as well as the Army's grievances?

[Cedras] That is not what I said. I said that the military had some demands. We explained the many violations of the Constitution. But the military grievances mostly concern the Army.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] Certainly! I personally visited several military installations, and everywhere we went, the military had the same grievances. There were certain things which they did not, and could never, accept. On Friday, preceding the president's departure, I personally went to the National Palace and explained to him all the grievances expressed by the military. I suppose that is why he met with the military before leaving, in order to talk with them. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] What explanation can you give us, General, about the fact that you convened the press today for a news conference? Does that mean that you believe in the press, or that you want the press to voice your point of view, since two days ago, you shut down the radio stations and there was no communication with the people? But today, you have invited the press to a conference. What means do you have of broadcasting what you are saying today?

[Cedras] I believe that the same way you are here today, likewise, we will give the media protection to work.

[Reporter] Is that a definite promise?

[Cedras] Definite. [words indistinct] we did not shut down any radio stations. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Then you are not controlling the situation?

[Second reporter] We think that what is important for us to know now is: What comes next?

[Cedras] The future depends on all of us.

[Reporter] Who then is in charge of the government?

[Cedras] The Chambers will be in charge.

[Reporter] If the Chambers refuse to approve your coup, General, what will happen?

[Cedras] Approve what?

[Reporter] The coup, although you say it was not a coup. If the Chambers do not approve the events of 29 September, how will the Army react, and what will happen, from your point of view?

[Cedras] I do not think that anyone can foresee what can happen. I, however, believe that we must display enough wisdom in the country, putting our heads together to resolve a crisis that has assumed a political dimension.

[Reporter] From a sociopsychological point of view, do you think [words indistinct] President Aristide?

[Cedras] I will not answer that question because you will understand, maybe by the end of this news conference, why I am not answering this question right now [words indistinct].

[Reporter] General, you said that the Army did not stage a coup, and that the Chambers will assume power. Do you not consider this a violation of the law since the Constitution provides that if the president cannot rule the country, the president of the Court of Cassation will be in charge until elections can be held, and that the court will set the dates for such elections?

[Cedras] The problem as I see it....[changes thought] As I told you, I am not a politician, but from my point of view, the Senate had not approved the nomination of the president of the Court of Cassation. Therefore, the Senate will solve the problem.

[Reporter] What do you think of the statements made by Prime Minister Rene Preval, that he and the government are leading the country in the absence of the president? There appears to be confusion here between the Army and the government.

[Cedras] Well, you are telling me about the statement. I have never heard this statement about the government that you mentioned. I have not heard government opinions on what is going on.

[Reporter] It was heard on the radio. [words indistinct, including question by another reporter]

[Cedras] I think it is somewhat dishonest to accuse me of things concerning recent events. I heard on Radio France International that I am a murderer. I do not believe that I am. If people have such an image of me, there is nothing I can do. However, I did not do anything to deserve this image. I have always stood up as a legalist, a career military man. You talked about prisoners. To whom are you referring?

[Reporter] In your statement last night, you talked about prisoners killed in their cells.

[Cedras] I said that in Creole, but the word prisoner was not plural.

[Reporter] Is Roger Lafontant really dead, as the rumors say?

[Cedras] It is not a rumor. It is confirmed. I will take this opportunity to tell you that since yesterday one officer has been detained. We have set up an investigation commission to find out exactly what happened. The investigation commission will start working immediately. At this point, I have a written and signed report by an Army officer. I will read it to you if you wish. [reads the report, in French] Captain Stine Dura. Subject: Report—I will mention that Capt. Dura is the commander of the National Penitentiary.

The undersigned informs the commander in chief that on the night of 29 September 1991, at about 0000 [0400 GMT], I the undersigned received a telephone call directly from President Aristide, asking the undersigned to proceed with the murder of detainee Roger Lafontant.

Pretending not to understand, he [as heard] asked the president to repeat the order. At this specific time, death threats were issued against the undersigned in the following words: Either you or him. Astonished, he immediately called the police chief to advise him of the situation; the police chief repeated the same order. Shocked and threatened, the undersigned met with two soldiers and explained the situation to them; one of them finally accepted and carried out the president's order. The dead body of prisoner Lafontant was then taken to the mortuary on the afternoon of Monday, 30 September, by the ambulance men from the State University Hospital. This report is sent pending the availability of a justice of the peace who can rewrite the report. [reading of report ends]

I then suppose that if he is in the mortuary, you can go take pictures. This report is addressed to the commander in chief for his information and decision. The head of the police, however, later called the undersigned and ordered him to write a report saying that he had been maimed, a copy of which was attached to the first report. The undersigned indicated that this report had been dictated by the head of police, meaning the former head of the police.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] That is an administrative procedure.

[Reporter] You also talked about the reintegration of some officers who were imprisoned at the National Penitentiary.

[Cedras] Reinstatement? No. If there is reintegration in the Army, the commander in chief must approve it. I did not sign any paper for reinstatement.

[Reporter] Several civilians died.

[Cedras] We regret that very deeply.

[Reporter] Can you tell us exactly how many people died, and why the Army continues to shoot at the population?

[Cedras] As I said, we deeply regret what happened. But many military were also shot. I do not think then, that the Army shot at the Army. This is a very important point. There are civilians who carry weapons, who also shoot at people.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] I will let you have the evaluation later.

[Reporter] General, you said that the Army participated in the coup, but does not want to take power. What do you think?

[Cedras] We are asking for respect. Respect is what is mentioned in the demands; we need a stable institution where people will not pressure us to forestall all sorts of internal adventures.

[Reporter] But, General Cedras, do you not think that some sanctions can be taken by the executive, instead of maintaining the present state of affairs the way they are?

[Cedras] Negotiations were held.

[Reporter] Should there not be negotiations...

[Cedras, interrupting] Negotiations took place, but no agreement was reached.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] that is why the entire Army mobilized and provoked this?

[Cedras] Yes.

[Reporter] General Cedras, the OAS is going to meet with all its members in a short while. According to information, they are all ready to support President Aristide and they will use all of their means, especially Canada. Will the Army be ready to accept an intervention?

[Cedras] Speaking of Canada, I myself, on behalf of the Army, denounce the statements made by the Canadian prime minister, who called us a bunch of louts. I am not surprised by that, in view of the present situation. You asked about an intervention? Who is going to approve this intervention? You people or the government, especially President Aristide, since he is the one asking for intervention?

[Reporter] They [not further identified] do not usually ask if the Army agrees.

[Cedras] Do they have the right to do so?

[Reporter] In the United Nations especially, the French ambassador took the situation in the Gulf as an example to ask for support from the United Nations. Do you not think that they [not further identified] can use the same measures to return President Aristide as it used to reestablish the government [word indistinct].

[Cedras] I think it will be to the detriment of the country if they do such a thing. Because then, no institutions in the country will have a guarantee of anything. They did not have any before; after this, it will be even harder.

[Reporter] Does the Constitution provide that in the case of what you have just mentioned, the Army, as an institution, has a duty to intervene to replace the president? Is there an article in the Constitution providing that the Army intervene, by a coup, to replace the president?

[Reporter] The Constitution does not provide for any coup. As I said, there was no coup in any case. What I want you to understand is that you are asking for explanations about the Army's actions. But, as a journalist, have you ever asked for explanations of the constitutional violations that occurred? There were many and you know them all. Have you ever asked anyone about them?

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Cedras] Does a government have the constitutional right to violate the Constitution?

[Reporter] Are the [words indistinct].

[Cedras] What an idea! [words indistinct]

[Reporter] It has been reported.

[Cedras] It was reported. [words indistinct]. I personally believe that therein lies the detonator of the movement that took place: The military realized that there was a blatant violation of the Constitution, which provides that only two corps are in charge of public order, the Army and the police. You asked for the specifications of this corps. First of all, it is a corps called Presidential Security Service [SSP]. It began very gradually in December. They began to ask the Army for weapons for certain people, under the pretext that they were for state employees. Until now, we saw no problem with a state employee carrying a gun. On 5 March, we received our first letter asking for guns; later, another letter, dated 4 September.

I think what really started the whole thing was the Army's vehement protest. We informed the president about it. Civilians were trained in a military camp and were to assure the president's security. I have here a requisition for 50 guns for 50 men. Naturally, we did not provide them, because we felt that we must block such a thing. We met with the president, as I said, on Friday before his departure, in order to advise him. He then personally stopped it, assuring me that it would not take place. So I never distributed those guns. I have here the list of the people. What is important to understand in the matter is that we do not deny the president the right to personal security. But those people need a legal status.

Let us use a simple example. Let us say that within the framework of protecting the president, one of those people killed someone who was attacking the president.

What is the status of this man? What is [word indistinct]. Who is he to carry a firearm, and in addition to that, to make exactions?

We believe that this case was the detonator for what happened because there was a rotation system taking place, beginning with 50. A week later, 50 more new people were on the list, and so on. [passage indistinct]

That will be for the better; if they [not further identified] do not do it, and the people decide to hold elections, then we believe that it can be done.

[Reporter] Do you know of any drug dealer who was released?

[Cedras] Roland Seide, who is one of the main....[changes thought] I cannot say a militant, but it is known, a sponsor of, for example a community institution such as La Fanmi Ce La Vi. What we found paradoxical in the matter is that they arrested Seide and suddenly the minister of justice stated that he was involved in drug trafficking for 345 to 350 kg of cocaine;

[Reporter] When did that happen?

[Cedras] I do not remember the date, but it was in the newspaper L'UNION. He was released soon after.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Cedras] I do not understand why the minister of justice stated that someone was involved in drug trafficking, but then he was released.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Cedras] He had to leave; so we asked for a plane for him to leave on.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Cedras] Not only that; I want to make clear that the Army was in a very unstable situation. For example, until now, the Army remained in an ad interim situation. I would like to emphasize this point. I know people use this to say that I want to be in power; that is not true: We had been in perfect collaboration with the president since 7 February.

We know that when democracy is being established, there can be conflict—military men not understanding each other enough to hold dialogue. [words indistinct] I have no problem with their appointing a head of the Army. I do not need to know his name; just that he was appointed. On 2 July, the commander in chief resigned. Until 30 September, that is three months, no other commander in chief was appointed. What sense does that make? Within the Army, it is provided that no interim situation can last longer than 30 days. We also have an example, a form called an order that a commander can sign in order to take office. But if the commander becomes unavailable for more than 15 days, the head of the Army must replace the commander. Now that is the same thing. Why did this ad interim situation continue? [words indistinct]

We think that the Constitution provides the right for the president to chose a commander in chief. If he had chosen one, no one would have had any problems. [words indistinct] No, no; I did not say that. I know that you will interpret what I am going to say in such a way, but that is not it.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] Certainly there are civilians shooting at soldiers. There are still many people carrying guns, those guys from SSP [passage indistinct] the prison is in a very precarious situation. About 15 prisoners escaped from the prison not too long ago. We certainly know that the prison was built for 400 people and is holding 1,000. That is a very precarious situation. It is a very old prison. It is not surprising that prisoners can escape.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] Certainly, certainly. We already caught three. [words indistinct] we caught Marc-Antoine Lacroix, Gerard Louis, and I do not remember the third one.

[Reporter] Is there an article in the Constitution which gives you the right to...

[Cedras, interrupting] This question has already been asked and I already answered.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] if the Chamber does not accept the position taken by the Army, what will the Army's position be?

[Cedras] I already answered this question.

[Reporter] I would like more details on that. Could you answer?

[Cedras] I already answered.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct] your rank in the Army is commander in chief...

[Cedras, interrupting] Commander in chief is not a rank; it is a function.

[Reporter] General, are you going to the National Assembly, so that Aristide's government can [words indistinct]?

[Cedras] I already talked about that.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] I believe that I am at a certain point in my life where I can no longer change. I will remain the way I used to be. [words indistinct] you want to insist on the Army but I want you to realize something. When I say that institutions have no stability ... [changes thought] As I said last night, the institutions [words indistinct].

Let us take the judicial system, for example. How does justice work in this country? Arrested people get released. People get arrested arbitrarily and they remain in prison without any evidence against them. No investigation takes place. We had four ministers in four months. It is really a real mess as far as justice is concerned.

Now, what did we find at the head of the police's office? Pre- prepared warrants. They are signed and sealed with no dates or names. The head of the police could just write someone's name and go arrest the person. Some justice this is. This is the way an institution functions in the country. Here they are. I can give you some copies. All of them are in an envelope addressed by the civil prosecutor's office to the minister of justice's office. Look at the envelope! I can give you some copies. I have no problems giving you some copies because a justice of the peace made a report. I cannot give them all to you because they are exhibits. [words indistinct] I am neither a jurist nor a lawyer but I know that a minimum must be done. I asked a justice of the peace to go. Here is his notebook with the report about those warrants found in the office of the head of the police. He could just write someone's name, the date, and the person would get arrested. Some justice!

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Cedras] That question has already been asked.

[Reporter] If the OAS demands that the president return...

[Cedras, interrupting] That would be interference.

[Reporter] In the case [words indistinct]

[Cedras] Then we will see what the consequences will be. I think they will delay it so that point is not reached. Negotiations can be held in a different way [words indistinct]

[Cedras] I told you that for the situation to move forward, the concerned institutions will have to take charge.

[Reporter] [passage indistinct]

[Cedras] Illegality already existed since the judge at the Court of Cassation, who had not been approved by the Senate, was already functioning in his office. This was a blatant violation of the Constitution. So I am not responsible if there is no judge at the Court of Cassation. That is the way he wanted it.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] Certainly [words indistinct]. The first explanation I can give you is that I do not see how 800 soldiers can travel in two helicopters. [laughter] [words indistinct] Why do you link the situation with other countries? Why are you making a connection with the Dominican Republic? Where are the fighting camps? Where are the helicopters?

[Reporter] I do not know.

[Cedras] Neither do I. [Words indistinct] I cannot prevent a foreign helicopter from landing here [words indistinct] Who told you that they did not ask? I do not know about 800 people in an helicopter.

[Reporter] Pending the settlement of the crisis by parliament members, can the institutions currently in power prevent an occupation, given the protests of the population? This is, considering the demonstrations that can take place in the streets in Port-au-Prince in favor of the elected president [words indistinct]. What will the Army's position be? Will you give orders to shoot at the crowds or protect them? Can they go out into the the streets to demonstrate [words indistinct].

[Cedras] First of all, I will tell you that I never ordered to shoot at anyone, and I will never give such an order. I can only hope that everyone will understand that it is necessary to keep calm and serene. As I told you, the military suffered from the things the population did. Many of them were burned by the people. We believe that the military reacted and wanted to show the population that they no longer want that situation to continue.

[Reporter] That is the message then.

[Cedras] I did not say that.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] You could ask me how many people got killed. [words indistinct] Did Sylvio Claude get killed? [words indistinct].

I do not think that the historical responsibility is mine alone. It is ours, and I would like to see a happy ending to what is happening now. All the institutions in the country must have the guarantee that they will be able to function independently so that nobody interferes with any institution and that the three powers are respected. Also, all other institutions should work freely, with complete independence, without interference.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] We already issued a press release on that. We are asking the SSP people to bring them [not firther identified] back. We have not received any yet and we know they will not bring them back.

[Reporter] What about the weapons? Are they revolvers or automatic weapons? Some of them were given by the Army...

[Cedras, interrupting] How could the Army give out automatic weapons?

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] I do not know about it.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] What is the situation in the National Palace going to be?

[Cedras] I am not the one to decide about that.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct] Several political leaders condemned what happened. If another election must be held, and the political leaders do not participate in it, and the parliament does not agree to take the power, what will you do then?

[Cedras] I told you that I am not the one to decide on that. I believe that all institutions must be wise so that we all can find solutions to the crisis. You talked about political leaders. I believe that perhaps, they made some statements because of principles but they must negotiate. We are also calling on them so that they can start functioning again.

You as reporters cannot tell me that those parties were functioning in Haiti. No one could speak. Political parties could not function. That is not normal because political parties are an integral part of the democratic system. People should be able to question and criticize the government. They should not be burned because they criticize the government.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] Certainly! The Army [words indistinct] let us be serious gentlemen. What you want to imply is not good. It is always the same language: macoute over and over. It is not a matter of macoute. We are all democrats here but everyone should play the democratic game. They must respect it. I must respect people as well. All institutions must be respected. Prosecutors should not be forced to resign. Avielot cannot be forced to sign blank warrants. You do not take that into consideration. You will certainly say that I am the macoute but you will not say that is a macoute act.

Let us take the example of Major Louis that those SSP people arrested. They beat him up. As head of the Army, I suspended him because he is a member of the Army, an active member. They beat him up. I said that he should not go to the penitentiary because he was a member of the Army. If he was guilty he would pay for it. I suspended him at the police station. Then the head of police asked to handle the case while they arrested him. The prosecutor told me that they never sent the major to him. Then what else could I do? I set up an investigation commission. Even the head of the police confessed that he had nothing against the man but that he was beaten because he was an active member of the Army. I do not know if you understand. He is here. If you want he can explain to you what happened to him.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] No one has been dismissed since 7 February until now. They wanted that to happen but it did not take place. If some people left the Army, they did in line with the Army's regulations. Now, I would like you to understand something regarding the provisional situation I was referring to. A court martial should be convened. No such thing can be done under a provisional situation. Some soldiers who committed military offenses.... [changes thought] The commander in chief of the Army does not have the power to convene the court martial and soldiers have been waiting for three months. [Words indistinct] Captain [word indistinct] and Major Celestin, they were in the palace. They went home and called me up. They are not in prison. They did not arrest anyone.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] I am not aware of that [words indistinct] they released him [words indistinct] as I told you, even the head of the police agrees that they have nothing to reproach the major.

[Reporter, speaking to Major Louis, an Army officer present] Major, is it true that your wife was involved in a plot?

[Louis] I am a military man. I obey regulations. I have been in the Army for 32 years and I still have the courage to continue serving the Army. Neither fortune nor any plan can make me be part of any dealings. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] Gen. Cedras, I would like to ask you a question on behalf of Radio Metropole. You are not the president of Republic but the commander in chief of the Army. Who then holds power?

[Cedras] I already answered that question, Clarens.

[Reporter] Could you be more specific, General?

[Cedras] I answered that already. That will be determined soon.

[Reporter] Is it not true that there is a power vacuum at this time?

[Cedras] Certainly.

[Reporter] Who is commanding? Who does what? Who has the authority?

[Cedras] You will know later. [Words indistinct] I did not want what happened to take place. I was against what took place until the last minute but I believe that the responsibility of taking over the movement fell on the chief of the Army to prevent many more things from happening.

[Reporter] Has the president resigned?

[Cedras] Yes!

[Reporter] Did he sign under pressure?

[Cedras] No, there was no pressure. [words indistinct] I am looking for K-plum [nickname of Port-au-Prince Mayor Evans Paul] to ask him if he wants security—I will give it to him.

[Reporter] It seems as though several men are operating in the streets.

[Cedras] I know that and I said so. Some men who are not military are creating trouble. We will get them anyway.

[Reporter] Does the population have enough guarantee to walk down the street?

[Cedras] I hope that everyone remains serene and the population does not do anything wrong because I would like to see a happy ending to what is going on.

[Reporter] Do you think that after what happened, the hatred between the Army and the population will end?

[Cedras] I regret that people have died and I can never agree with that, but you must understand that if it is true that the military feels hatred, the civilians also feel that way.

[Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Cedras] That is what I need to have stopped. I do not want the population to feel hatred. This is what is destroying us.

Army Warns Against Intervention

PA0410032991 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 3 Oct (AFP)—On the evening of 3 October, the Secretariat of the General Staff of the Haitian Army warned against all foreign military intervention in Haiti. "No foreign army will come to occupy or rule the country of the children of Dessalines," (Jean-Jacques Dessalines, father of the independence of Haiti in 1804 after defeating Napoleon's Expeditionary Corp), a communique broadcast by the state-run television states.

The Army has accused the "former government" of "negotiating" a foreign invasion. The communique reiterates the accusations made by General Raoul Cedras, commander of the Haitian Army, against the "methods" used by the government of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, in particular the use of necklacing.

Uncertainty, Power Void Prevail

PA0410023091 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0155 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 3 Oct (EFE)—In a televised message broadcast on the night of 3 October, Haitian coupist General Raoul Cedras said that the country's current situation "cannot continue" for much longer. Cedras, who overthrew Constitutional President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 30 September, said that the uncertainty and the power void in Haiti following the coup cannot continue.

A Western diplomat who requested to remain unidentified, told EFE that Cedras' comments are the result of the discontent he has observed within the ranks of the Army because there is no government running the country.

"Cedras knows that if the situation does not improve soon, other soldiers, who do not think the way he does things and who are more reactionary than he is, will remove him from power," the diplomat said.

According to the diplomat, the coupist general's situation worsened when Prime Minister Rene Preval, who had been summoned by the House of Representatives, did not appear before the parliament.

Raoul Cedras called several European Community ambassadors to a meeting to be held in his office at the General Headquarters on 3 October, however, none of them attended the meeting.

Meanwhile, the Peruvian ambassador closed his embassy on 2 October and left the country as did IMF representative Jose Alvo. Alvo had received death threats because of the negotiations between the IMF and the Haitian Government.

It is almost certain that the Port-au-Prince International Airport will be reopened on 4 or 5 October, therefore, the OAS foreign ministers who are planning to travel to Haiti tomorrow should have no problems entering the country.

The diplomat said that soldiers continue to murder people in Port-au-Prince, where a curfew was again imposed this afternoon. The source added that after hearing three siren blasts, he heard a burst of machine-gun fire.

Negotiations Without Aristide Refused

FL0410002591 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2305 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Reports from Port-au-Prince indicate that the streets in the capital are practically deserted and that violence has produced new victims. It is estimated that some 100 people have died and that another 200 have been wounded since the night of 29 September, when the coup began.

A Haitian radio station, Radio Lumiere, broadcast an interview with Port-au-Prince Mayor Evans Paul. He said no negotiations with the coupists can take place if Jean-Bertrand Aristide does not return to power.

The UN Security Council will meet tonight to hear a report from the Haitian president. Nevertheless, the creation of a UN multinational force to reinstate Jean-Bertrand Aristide in his post has been ruled out.

Aristide Expects To Return

LD0310220191 Paris Antenne-2 Television Network in French 1900 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Excerpts] In Haiti, the Army, which took power, has forbidden all demonstrations, while those opposing the coup are calling for a general strike. Father Aristide will plead the case for Haitian democracy tonight in front of the UN Security Council in New York. Our correspondent Jacques Abouchar was able to join him during his stopover in Washington:

[Begin recording] [Abouchar] [passage omitted] Mr. President, are you counting on military action by the OAS countries?
[Aristide] We are counting on solidarity from this international community, which expresses itself through certain bodies, such as the OAS. And a delegation will be in Haiti to see how to find the best solution.

[Abouchar] What are your chances of returning to Port-au- Prince soon?
[Aristide] I have no doubt that I will go there within a few days.

[Abouchar] General Cedras said you will never return to Haiti. What do you think about that?
[Aristide] When one has gone mad from having drunk the alcohol of power, one can say anything.

[Abouchar] Do you think the United States will intervene militarily in your support?
[Aristide] I do not think it will come to that.

[Abouchar] Have you asked the United States to intervene?

[Aristide] No.
[Abouchar] Will you yourself be going to France?
[Aristide] I am planning on going, but it will depend on the sequence of events.

[Abouchar] What does that mean?
[Aristide] If I had to go to Haiti tomorrow morning, this would prevent me from going to France.

[Abouchar] What do you mean by go to Haiti tomorrow morning?
[Aristide] Negotiations are under way, and there is a delegation going to Haiti tomorrow. So, any moment now we are expecting the doors to open.

[Abouchar] And you do not fear that there will be a bloodbath if you return?
[Aristide] Obviously, it is to avoid this bloodbath that we should at all costs observe the rules. [end recording]

Army Prevents Mayor's Meeting

FL0310235591 Port-au-Frince Radio Metropole in French 1700 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] The meeting planned for this morning by Port-au-Prince Mayor Evans Paul did not take place. We have just learned that City Hall was under military occupation. Rather than saying that the councillors refused to attend the meeting, it would be more accurate to note that the military occupation of Port-au-Prince City Hall probably prevented the meeting planned by Mayor Evans Paul.

Military Bans Public Gatherings

FL0310234491 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1750 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Press release issued by the Central Headquarters of the Haitian Armed Forces in Port-au-Prince, date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] Prompted by a desire to ensure the protection of lives and property, the Haitian Armed Forces are hereby obliged to ban all demonstrations and all public gatherings throughout the national territory until further notice. The Haitian Armed Forces count on the understanding and patriotism of all Haitians in order to restore harmony, calm, and peace as soon as possible, in the interest of each and every citizen.

[Signed] Secretariat of the General Staff, Central Headquarters of the Haitian Armed Forces

Aristide Supporters Urge Resistance

PA0310234091 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2228 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The popular movement Lavalas, which swept Jean-Bertrand Aristide into the Haitian Presidency in December 1990, today called on the people to resistance and to fight the coupists.

The Lavalas group (meaning what the river carries away), which is comprised of intellectuals, political parties, and peasant organizations, among others, sent the following communique to NOTIMEX.

"Lavalas is present during this new stage of the people's struggle against the plot of the enemies of democracy against the people's government.

"General (Raoul) Cedras, who is allied to reactionary forces and a handful of bloodthirsty soldiers, believed that the constitutional government elected by the people could be destroyed through plotting, treason, and mass murder.

"The Tonton Macoutes will not return to power. The government of President Aristide was elected for five years and he must complete his term. The Haitian people decided this and will now guarantee victory in this struggle.

"Lavalas is willing to work with all political organizations that have announced that they are in favor of constitutional order and the return to power of the people's legally elected president.

"The serious consequences of the coup d'etat threaten us all. Therefore, all of us must rise up against this military coup, as we did on 16 December and 7 January. We must continue our mobilization to the end."

In the document, Lavalas called on the Haitian people to remain united. "The demonstrations must continue until Aristide returns to power."

The document also points out: "The people's mobilization, organization, solidarity, and unity will be the essential instruments of victory."

The text of the document was signed by Evans Lescouflair, Gerard Pierre-Charles, William Smarth, Dominique Verela, Chavannes Jean- Baptiste, Susy Castor, and Claude Jean Fracois.

Capital Lacks Essentials

PA0310230591 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2059 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Report by Jacques Bien Aime]

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 3 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Haiti is in an undeclared state of siege following the 30 September coup d'etat. Meanwhile, it was reported in an official communique that the General Staff has banned any gatherings or public demonstrations.

According to testimonies gathered by local reporters, Cite Soleil and Carrefour neighborhoods are surrounded by Army troops and soldiers have killed dozens of civilians in the past 24 hours.

Several residents of these two neighborhoods reported that most victims are buried or thrown into the sea.

The city lacks essentials, from food to fuel and, according to several sources, people could begin to rebel in the next few hours because of food scarcity and the situation of terror.

Sources close to President Aristide and other sources close to the military agree that there is the possibility of an outbreak of violence in the next few days.

An Aristide collaborator told NOTIMEX; "There will be an incredible slaughter" because General Raoul Cedras (the coup leader) feels cornered and is unable to realize that he will not be able to further his "Pinochet-style" coup.

The "Lavalas" (when the river washes away everything) organization—created to promote Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide's presidential campaign in December 1990—issued a call to fight and for people to begin mobilization.

In the past few hours, the people in this capital have built barricades to try to prevent the circulation of military vehicles, vehicles that are driven to crush civilians.

In the interior, the troops are having trouble controlling the people.

In Cayes, 200 km south of Port-au-Prince, Haitians attacked several businesses owned by families that identify with Duvalierists or who decided to support the coup d'etat.

In Jacmel, 120 km southeast of the capital, the troops have been unable to get the population to observe the curfew. The people are in the streets until very late at night.

In Cap-Haitien, the country's second largest city located 250 km north of the capital, demonstrators burned several businesses when news spread about the coup d'etat. Meanwhile, in Jeremie and Petit Goave, the people attacked the garrisons and destroyed them.

Senate To Call Preval

PA0310205991 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1937 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 3 Oct (EFE)—The Haitian Senate this afternoon agreed to summon Prime Minister Rene Preval to let him decide how to fill the "power vacuum" that arose in the wake of the toppling of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The Senate Crisis Commission, which has been meeting since 2 October to review possible solutions to the situation in Haiti, but which has been unable to come up with a legal alternative to the coup d'etat, today summoned Preval to appear before the legislative body.

Preval, however, will not go to the Senate unless his safety is guaranteed. Also, Aristide's parties insist that the power vacuum is fabricated since the president has not resigned.

The prime minister of the Aristide government is being protected by followers and is in constant communication with the French Embassy in Port-au-Prince, a Western diplomat told EFE.

The Senate's call to Preval, moreover, took place amid unofficial reports of new actions by the Army against the people.

Coupist General Raoul Cedras has not recognized Preval as the head of the government, following Aristide's ouster.

The Senate Crisis Commission, comprised of only 12 senators out of 27 who had accepted Cedras' summons, did not reach a consensus because it rejected the legitimacy of Cedras' coup, but also rejected the return of Aristide, who is currently in the United States.

The "Lavalas" or "Avalanche" Movement that took Aristide to power has made it known in the streets that it will not support the coup. In Puerto Rico, movement spokesman Edmund Frederique told EFE that his party

supports the reinstatement of the constitutional government headed by Aristide. The movement adds that in Aristide's absence the government of the Council of Ministers, headed by Prime Minister Preval, must be recognized.

The streets of Port-au-Prince are virtually empty, and little movement of vehicles or people is reported. The Armed Forces have banned public demonstrations and street gatherings.

Senate Issues First Message

FL0310185591 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 2033 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Message to the nation from the Senate, read by Senate President Dejean Belizaire on 2 October at the Legislative Palace in Port-au-Prince—recorded]

[Text] This is our first message to the people. Several other messages will be sent out.

The Senate of the Republic met in plenary assembly today, 2 October, in order to cope with the situation created by President Jean-Bertrand Aristide's departure. We have set up a crisis committee made up of 12 members. The Senate deplores the events that occurred on the night of 29-30 September 1991 and reaffirms its steadfast commitment to defend the democratic institutions along with all concerned sectors of society.

The Senate urges people in the nine geographic departments to remain calm and be alert, and it assures them that it will cope calmly with the current situation, in its constant concern to defend the Constitution, the laws of the nation, and the Universal Declaration of Human and Civil Rights. In order to avoid any and all vacancies, the great body—that is what we call the Senate—will be at the nation's disposal and ready to restore the provisions of the Constitution.

Consequently, the Senate is urging the Haitian Armed Forces and the country's police forces to ensure the security of all Haitian citizens and foreigners living in the territory of the Republic of Haiti and to protect all their belongings. The Senate is urging these forces—the police forces and the Haitian Armed Forces—to take special measures to [word indistinct] the press and protect the journalists in their work of informing the people about everything that is going on. The Senate also urges the nation to stay tuned for what may be said by the Senate, this great body that has been mandated to represent the nation, protect it, and defend it.

Journalists Banned

PA0310173791 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1617 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Oct (EFE)—The military officers who ousted Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide on 30 September today refused to permit a group of foreign journalists to enter the country.

Eliseo Zorrila, administrative manager of the Dominican Republic's Las Americas International Airport, told EFE today that "the fate" of another group of journalists that was able to enter Haiti on 1 October is unknown.

According to reports from the airport's control tower, the reporters in the Santo Domingo terminal "will have to return to Miami."

Zorrilla added that a private airplane is waiting for the journalists, "presumably to take them to Miami."

On the night of 2 October, it was reported that an airplane carrying several journalists was shot at while trying to land at Port-au-Prince's international airport.

Zorrilla added that it "has been learned that another group of journalists traveling in an airplane was permitted to arrive in Port-au-Prince but, according to our information, their activities have been restricted by the soldiers controlling the airport."

Ex-Government Said Inciting Invasion

FL0410115791 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 2340 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Communique issued by the Haitian Army General Staff in Port-au-Prince; date not given]

[Text] Everyone knows that the start of the school year has not been very easy this year. Everyone knows that hunger and poverty are on the rise. There were many arbitrary dismissals. Everyone knows that judges, public prosecutors, senators, deputies, political parties, and the military could not talk because of the pressure of necklacing [pere lebrun]. The current events are a result of this appalling situation.

While all officials are negotiating to establish order, the former government is doing its best to prompt armies of other countries to invade Haiti. Where is dignity? Where is pride? Lies never last long.

We want to inform the Haitian people that despite all the propaganda and compelling advances to foreign countries, no foreign army will occupy or lead the sons of Dessalines [founder of national independence]. Dialogue and negotiations will continue with all people and all the country's friends so that the problems of dictatorship, necklacing, and macoute corps can be solved in peace and understanding.

Foreign Secretary Opposes Use of Force in Haiti

PA0310153891 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Report by Concepcio Badillo]

[Text] Foreign Relations Secretary Fernando Solana Morales has said that our country is hopeful that the social conflicts in Haiti can be resolved without resorting to violence. Solana said in Washington that Mexico is opposed to the use of military force to resolve the crisis in Haiti. The foreign secretary spoke with the press on 2 October during a recess at the special OAS session. He insisted that Mexico does not sanction the military option.

In addition, Solana stated that the Mexican Government hopes that the situation can be resolved without violence. He openly supported the idea of the Haitian president sending a special delegation to Port-au-Prince to explain to the coup leaders that they are running the risk of becoming politically and economically isolated if constitutional order is not reestablished.

The Mexican foreign secretary stated that Mexico agrees with sending a commission, made up of five foreign ministers and led by OAS Secretary General Joan Baena Soares, to Haiti. He emphasized the importance of understanding the situation of extreme poverty in Haiti, which is the poorest country in the hemisphere. Solana concluded that the greatest democratic failures are behind the major economic problems.

Ambassador Recalled

PA0210024291 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0121 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Mexico City, 1 Oct (NOTIMEX)—The Mexican Government decided to recall its ambassador to Haiti on 1 October following the coup d'etat that overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, according to a communique issued by the Mexican Foreign Secretariat. The measure is in response to the incidents of the past few days and is one of three measures adopted by the Mexican Government. The government hopes that the violence in Haiti will cease.

In the document, the Foreign Secretariat states that a charge d'affairs will remain in the diplomatic offices in Port-au-Prince to look after the safety of Mexicans in that country. The communique adds that the charge d'affairs will be responsible for keeping the government abreast of the situation and performing pertinent diplomatic duties. The Mexican Government said that it will seek ways to facilitate the repatriation of Mexicans in Haiti and the families of embassy personnel in Port-au-Prince.

The Foreign Secretariat urged Mexicans to refrain from traveling to Haiti.

The Foreign Secretariat warned that "Mexico will channel its cooperation directly to the Haitian people, particularly food deliveries and its aid for health and education, through the appropriate international organizations."

Soviet Diplomat Comments on U.S.-Cuba Relations

PA0310144791 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0241 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Mexico, 2 Oct (NOTIMEX)—Soviet Ambassador to Mexico Oleg Darusenkov today ruled out the possibility of a massive military attack on Cuba. He invited the United States to solve "this problem" through peaceful means.

The diplomat said that the Soviet Union respects the Cuban people's decision to choose their regime, their leaders and, if they wish so, the continuation of the revolution headed by President Fidel Castro.

The United States would have no reason to launch an attack on the island, because the current world situation does not allow it and "there are no reasons for it," he added.

Darusenkov said the demilitarization of the Cuban problem has begun. If the governments of George Bush and Fidel Castro reached an agreement, it would be "a gift for the whole world."

The Soviet Union and other nations have no reason to create pressures to "hassle the Cuban people," because the situation in that Caribbean nation will be solved through civilized methods.

Costa Rica

Foreign Ministry Condemns Haitian Coup

PA0310201491 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] The Government of Costa Rica on 1 October vigorously condemned the coup d'etat against Haitian civilian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide by military officers the government described as seditious groups. A Foreign Ministry communique issued on 1 October stated: The Costa Rican Government deplores the loss of lives and demands respect for the political and human rights of the Haitian people.

Costa Rica demanded Aristide's immediate return to power in order to respect fully the Haitian people's will, as expressed at the polls in December.

Diplomats Recalled

PA0410020891 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2355 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] San Jose, 3 Oct (DPA)—The Costa Rican Government today recalled its diplomatic representatives from Haiti to show its repudiation of the military coup that overthrew President Jean- Betrand Aristide on 30 September, the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry reported today.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus had previously made the announcement during an OAS meeting in Washington to consider the situation in Haiti.

Niehaus will be one of the members of the OAS delegation that will fly to Port-au-Prince on 4 October to demand President Aristide's reinstatement.

El Salvador

FMLN Condemns Haiti Coup, Fears Consequences

PA0310203991 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, General Command in El Salvador on 2 October]

[Text] Regarding the coup d'etat against constitutional Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command states that:

1. It condemns the betrayal of the coupist officers and expresses its solidarity with the Haitian people, who are struggling in the streets to defend their president.

2. It alerts the international community, our people, and our combatants to that action, which could dangerously encourage the coupist and anticivilian spirit of the Salvadoran military officers.

3. It reaffirms its complete distrust of the Salvadoran Army, which continues to hinder the negotiation and democratization process in the country. It believes that the Haitian action confirms that international guarantees are insufficient to guarantee the fulfillment of agreements.

4. It reiterates that such action confirms that militarism continues to live in Latin America, and that the armed struggle to topple it in El Salvador has been and is legitimate. The real guarantee for the eradication of militarism and the achievement of peace lies in the armed power of the FMLN, participating along with the entire civilian society in a deep process of reforms in the Armed and Public Security Forces.

[Signed] FMLN General Command

[Issued] El Salvador, 2 October 1991

Television Reports on Reaction to Jesuit Trial

PA0310172391

[Editorial Report] San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish at 0300 GMT on 1 October carries a 15-minute report on reactions to the outcome of the Jesuit case trial.

Colonel Francisco Elena Fuentes, commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, expressed his personal dissatisfaction with the legal decision that found Colonel Guillermo Alfredo Benavides guilty. With regard to Father Jose Maria Tojeira's statement that other military leaders with more authority than Benavides should be investigated, Elena Fuentes said: "If he has evidence, he should present it."

National Conciliation Party Deputy Rafael Moran Orellana said that "the verdict only condemns the man who supposedly issued the order to kill the Jesuits, not those who committed the crime." He added, "in that sense, I believe that the fact that those who committed the murder were acquitted was unfair to Col. Benavides." Reporter Marco Antonio Guevara says that "although there were different opinions among congressmen, they all showed absolute respect for the verdict in this important case."

Prosecutor Pineda Valenzuela said: "I would say that the verdict has a message for the Salvadoran people and Salvadoran society in general. I cannot really interpret it, but I believe that it is a message possibly directed to the military."

President Alfredo Cristiani did not rule out the possibility that investigations may continue. Regarding a possible amnesty, he said that such an initiative could only result from a political consensus.

Col. Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, deputy chief of staff of the Armed Forces, expressed his satisfaction with the outcome of the trial. He said: "We must be safisfied because the country's system and structures have advanced. We

have resolved a problem, regardless of the solution that was found." Col. Vargas did not confirm or deny the possibility that Col. Guillermo Alfredo Benavides and Lieutenant Yusshi Rene Mendoza, the only ones found guilty of the massacre, could receive amnesty.

Nicaragua

Cesar, FSLN Argue Over Chamorro Veto

PA0310193691 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] National Assembly President Alfredo Cesar said during a news conference on 2 October that President Violeta Chamorro had withdrawn the veto. Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo has denied it.

[Begin Cesar recording] We agreed not to promulgate Law 133, as should be done as far as the veto is concerned, for the established 30-day period that ends on 24 October, as defined and authorized by the National Assembly bylaws. That is done in order to allow the commission to complete its work between now and 24 October.

That was the condition President Chamorro offered for withdrawing the veto, which I accept with the full support of the 14 opposition political parties. Therefore, I take the president's promise to withdraw the veto against Law 133 as a fact. [end recording]

With those words, Cesar deemed the withdrawal of the veto to be a fact. He went so far as to announce the creation of a special commission to draft what he called the reforms to Law 133.

[Begin Cesar recording] Two more representatives of the UNO wing are on the commission—Rogelio Ramirez, who is a member of the Justice Commission, and Miss Dora Maria Tellez. [end recording]

Cesar said, however, that according to parliamentary bylaws the commission has until 24 October to hand down its decisions. That is what Cesar said. The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] commission members have strongly rejected the assembly president's statements as unfounded.

[Begin recording] [FSLN Deputy Dora Maria Tellez] Actually, Mr. Alfredo is lying. He is lying because the president has not withdrawn the veto. That is the first lie. The second lie is that there is a commission that does not exist. That is the second lie by Alfredo Cesar. The third is that if Cesar is seeking vengeance or revenge, I do not see how he can present himself as being interested in finding solutions.

We are interested in coming to a consensus, for national stability, just as we are interested in having legal assurances on property issues. All of the methods that Alfredo Cesar has used, however, have proven to be failures. That is because he has been trying to fill his own coffers. Therefore the statements he made during the 2 October news conference are totally false.

[FSLN Deputy Rogelio Ramirez] What was presented here was a proposal from the president in the form of a letter I have shown you from the presidency minister asking us not to promulgate the law in exchange for the withdrawal of the veto. That would be done in order to draft a mutually acceptable law. Now it is not important whether the law is a new one or just a modification. What is important is that it is mutually acceptable. I believe that it should be a new law, because it is impossible to reform such an awful thing as Law 133. If it is in some way possible, however, then we would be ready to participate as much as possible.

[Unidentified reporter] Does that mean you would be part of the commission?

[Ramirez] No, it does not mean that. We do not support Alfredo Cesar's proposal to establish a five to two commission that would be locked in the parliamentary mechanism of majority and minority votes. If we are absolutely certain that a consensus can be reached given that the whole project also comes from the proposal that we made at the economic commission—we are absolutely certain that the consensus can be handled if it can be reached. We are also absolutely certain that a commission with a five to two parliamentary mechanism will never come to a consensus, because the vote will always be five to two. We need a balanced political commission where the parties can find areas of agreement, come to a consensus, and create new legislation. [end recording]

BARRICADA Criticizes U.S. Debt Writeoff

PA0310195391 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 27 Sep 91 p 4

[Article by Augusto Zamora]

[Text] The writing off of Nicaragua's foreign debt is a moving gesture by the United States. Officials from the current government almost could not hold back their tears, and former top officials from the previous government had emotional shivers because of the magnanimous gesture by the empire. The fact that the debt corresponded to credits granted to the Somozist regime to be used in the war against the people is a trivial thing. The fact that the real value of the debt is zero because Nicaragua cannot pay it, does not matter either. The gesture must be commemorated, because it is charity given by the empire. We all know that when the boss makes faces, the peons must clap their hands.

The Third World foreign debt—unpayable and eternal—has been one of the most debated topics in the last few years. It has been said over and over again that there can be no development with that kind of burden and that a solution has to be sought that is not at the expense of poor countries. Writing off the foreign debt is one of the greatest demands of the Third World; therefore, when a rich country writes off a debt, it must be highlighted.

That is true in general terms, but such reasoning is a trap in the case of Nicaragua and the United States. It is demagoguery of the rich to make fun of the poor's misery.

Nicaragua, as a state and therefore subject to international law, did in fact have a debt to the United States, a debt, which according to international law, should be paid regardless of how the money was spent. The United States of America, which is also subject to international law, also had a debt with Nicaragua based on a ruling from the International Court of Justice [ICJ], "the main judicial organization" of the United Nations.

The ruling stated that the United States had a legal obligation to pay. The fact that the exact amount was not established by the ICJ is of secondary importance, because the most important thing is the existence of an obligation to compensate. The damage can be clearly seen; one does not need to be John M. Keynes to know that the figure amounts to many billions of dollars. As a parameter we can use the case of the mercenary attack on Benin, in which seven people died and 51 were wounded. The United Nations valued that at $40 million. If so few victims were valued at $40 million, the figure demanded that Nicaragua demanded at The Hague was the minimum that could be demanded.

The so-called writing off of the debt is not true. A creditor writes off a debt when he in turn does not owe anything to the debtor. If the one who writes off a debt owes millions of dollars and says he will forget about his few assets if the alleged beneficiary forgives the huge debt, very bad business has been conducted, because the one who has the least loses the most. The United States simply wrote off a debt for $288 million—loaned mostly to Somoza—in exchange for a Nicaraguan decision to forgive the $12.26 billion it claimed. Where is the benefit?

That is why we say that using this case as an example in relations between rich and poor countries is little less than theft. There is a total disregard for international law, which is valid when the United States wants to destroy Iraq, but invalid when Nicaragua invokes it. If this case illustrates something, it is the unfair relationship and the shameful subordination of the current government to the United States, a country which—since the change of administration—has been dictating guidance in our bilateral relations and in other matters that have already been mentioned.

Relations between the two countries are so out of proportion that the government has refused to explain the reasons or negotiations that led it to give up unilaterally the rights that Nicaragua legitimately won at the ICJ. Foreign Ministry sources have leaked that the letter sent to the ICJ notes that the decision was made "after Nicaragua and the United States reached important agreements" on the issue.

When a government achieves successful negotiations that benefit the country, they do not need to be hidden, much less hidden behid the backs of the citizens. When the opposite is true, however, when the negotiations are harmful, there are enough reasons to hide the truth. Is that why the decision was made in secret? Is that why there was a subsequent silence? What are those "important agreements"?

Instead of blindly applauding the deceptive writing off of the debt, the Sandinist National Liberation Front is under obligation to and the people have the right to demand that the government explain the obscure relations that exist with the United States and the reasons that led it to make a decision behind the nation's back that is harmful to the fatherland.

As for writing off the debt itself, if this is the price that must be paid by the Third World so that the rich can forgive foreign debts, we might as well resign ourselves to paying it. Otherwise, we will revert to the colonies we once were. Our freedom and independence would be just a myth and would be reduced to speeches, while cruel reality shows we are just serfs.

First Security, Disarmament Commission Installed

PA0310180891 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] The first departmental security and disarmament commission was installed on 1 October in Matagalpa. Various regional political groups participated in the ceremony, and Government Minister Carlos Hurtado led a national delegation. Erica Ramirez filed this report:

[Begin recording] [Ramirez] According to Government Minister Hurtado, the installation of the security commission complies with agreements that the government signed with the resistance. It is a result of a consensus reached with various groups in the country to provide Nicaraguans with the safety to which they are rightfully entitled.

[Hurtado] It will be a difficult and traumatic process. Various groups are represented here because we need to establish a broad social consensus through an understanding among the various sectors that have polarized the situation for reasons that we already know. We need to eliminate the causes of that polarization and to facilitate the disarmament process, which is decisive and essential for all of Nicaraguan society.

[Ramirez] Hurtado said that departmental commissions have enough decisionmaking power to implement disarmament. Economic resources are simultaneously being earmarked on a priority basis in affected areas in order to promote work and social programs, he added.

[Hurtado] The departmental commission that we are officially installing today is committed to firmly promoting a definitive disarming of civilians.

[Ramirez] The government minister also commented on a 30 September meeting with former members of the

resistance who are taking up arms. He said that they promised to end their aggressive actions. [end recording]

Armed Clashes in Matagalpa, Esteli Reported

PA0310164791

[Editorial Report] Managua BARRICADA in Spanish on 27 September carries two reports on armed clashes between the recontras and the recompas, former Sandinist servicemen who have grouped together to face the recontras.

The first item on pages 1 and 12, about 400 words, reports from Matagalpa on the "first armed clash between the two groups that has further complicated the situation in the northern part of the country." The report adds that the clash between the recontras and "the columns of the self-styled Revolutionary Movement of Self-Defense, also known as the recompas," took place on 26 September in the area of San Antonio, about 20 km from Yali. Recontra chief Ernesto Matutue, also known as Alexander, was reportedly wounded. The BARRICADA report goes on to say that "it is believed that the recontras involved in the clash were led by 'Estrella' and 'Peligro' who had been seen in the vicinity of Yali for several days," while the "Captain Luis Meza Column is the recompa unit that participated in the fighting." BARRICADA adds that "recontra Luis Santos Altamirano Sobalvarro, also known as 'Paisano,' was reportedly killed while fighting against an unidentified group in Abisinia, Jinotega."

The second item on pages 1 and 12, about 530 words, reports on an armed clash between 20 recontras and members of the police and the Army. The clash took place on 25 September in El Sauce, near Esteli, 170 km northwest of Managua. One rebel was killed and two rebels and one policeman were wounded. The report adds that Julio Jose Moreno Garcia, a captured recontra, told reporters that "there are about 60 recontras operating in El Sauce. They are divided into three groups of 20 men each and are under the command of El Indomable, Jose Angel Moran Flores. The prisoner added that one group is led by Enrique and Bayardo, another by Santiago and Byron, and another by El Indomable himself." The BARRICADA report concludes by adding that the prisoner also told the press "he was trained in Yamales, Honduras."

Panama

Endara Rejects Haitian Coup, Proposes Force

PA0410005191 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Panama City, 3 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—Panamanian President Guillermo Endara stated today that "it is necessary to react very strongly, very decisively, even using measures of force," against the military coupists in Haiti.

Endara said in a news conference that such measures are necessary and even urgent in order to "discourage any coup attempt" in Latin America, which is still "plagued" by the germ of militarism.

He clarified that Panama cannot participate in any multilateral force to intervene in Haiti because Panama dissolved its Army after the U.S. invasion that overthrew General Manuel Antonio Noriega in December 1989.

"We have no army and we do not want to have any military. If any other help is needed, police or any other kind, we will gladly provide it," Endara said.

He also stated that Panama will not recognize any government in Haiti that results from the coup staged on 29 September against that Caribbean country's president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

According to Endara, what has happened in Haiti justifies and reinforces his government's decision to "demilitarize" Panama.

Argentina

Menem Backs 'Any Measure' to Restore Aristide

PY0310143491 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1308 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (TELAM)—Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Carlos Olima today stressed that Argentina "will support any measure that will lead to the lasting restoration of Jean-Bertrand Aristide," Haiti's constitutional president who was overthrown on 30 September.

Olima stated that President Carlos Menem has given the Argentine delegation "categoric instructions" to support the overthrown Aristide and he has bet "that the firm will of America will cause the coupists to desist." The coupists are headed by General Raoul Cedras.

The Argentine official has confirmed that there is a force of 400 U.S. Marines heading for Haiti "to guarantee the security of the citizens, but it will not intervene in any way."

The U.S. Defense Department has confirmed that the Marines are moving from Jacksonville, North Carolina, to the U.S. Guantanamo Naval Base in Cuba.

Studies Possible Blockade

PY0310141091 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1106 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Oct (NA)—The Argentine Government is studying the possibility of participating in an eventual blockade of Haiti or of becoming involved in a multinational force to restore overthrown President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the presidency.

This was reported last night from Interior Ministry sources, who stated that on 2 October, Minister Jose Luis Manzano telephoned Foreign Minister Guido di Tella, who is on an official visit to Israel along with President Menem. Manzano presumably also held a similar consultation with Hernan Patino Mayer, Argentine ambassador to the OAS, in order to obtain information about the resolutions that the OAS could adopt.

Reportedly, the Justicialist Party has initiated contacts "with the other democratic parties of Latin America," thus beginning a round of consultations to determine the attitude that will be adopted to dissuade the military coup in Haiti.

Thus, Argentina is the first country on the subcontinent to launch an initiative to help the Haitian president, who asked the OAS [words indistinct] a force to persuade those who overthrew him, and he called on the loyal military to resist.

Di Tella Urges Pressure

PY0410004291 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2332 GMT 3 Oct 91

[By TELAM special correspondent Raul Berneri]

[Text] Jerusalem, 3 Oct (TELAM)—Argentine Foreign Minister Guido di Tella has stated here that countries of the continent "will use all types of pressures," including military, to achieve the reinstatement of ousted Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Speaking to Argentine reporters accompanying President Carlos Saul Menem in Israel, Di Tella said: "A categorical reaction such as that proposed by Argentina, and which we hope will be supported, implies a change of attitude within the framework of the new international order, and a very clear (?warning) to all coupists."

Di Tella will leave Jerusalem tonight for Washington, where he will join a delegation with seven other Latin American countries. They will leave for Haiti tomorrow to urge Raoul Cedras, who took over the Haitian Government, to give up his position.

He said this delegation is very strong, and added: "We are ready to go beyond simple pressure. We have all alternatives open."

"Now the coupists are aware that it is not so easy, and that there is a community ready to act," the Argentine foreign minister said. He added: "We are not only going to ask them to go, but to tell them that we are ready to act." He refused, however, to mention the measures that might be adopted.

Di Tella also told reporters: "If we give the impression that our sole instrument is threat, we do not think that we will achieve very much. Our presence is heralding more categorical measures if the situation is not reversed," he warned.

He said that among the group of countries that make up the delegation, including Canada, the United States, Venezuela, Honduras, and Argentina, "some think that this (the sending of the delegation) will be enough, and perhaps it will be. But there are others, including myself, who say that may God grant that it is so, but that to achieve the reinstatement of the president to his post, we must say that we are ready to adopt strong measures."

The foreign minister stated that the delegation will go to Haiti "to say that the situation must be reversed, under the penalty of very serious consequences that may include the sending of a regional force, a blockade, or (?worse) things." He did not rule out the implementation of a military solution.

When asked whether the sending of a delegation could imply an intervention in the state, he said: "On the one hand we have the principle of nonintervention, but on the other hand, if there are problems involving violation of the basic rights of countries, the principle of nonintervention is overlooked in view of the human rights violations."

He mentioned as an example what had happened in South Africa, where the international community had to intervene due to the problems that, although of an

internal nature, "violated the basic principles recognized and respected by the international community."

He said: "That internal policy of the states is viewed today within the international context." He added: "There is a change in the concept of the world order, as compared to 10 or 15 years ago. The violation of order in Latin America was something that happened daily, but this view of the world has changed."

* Menem Charges 'Carapintadas' With Extortion

91SM0503D Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Aug 91 p 34

[First paragraph is CLARIN introduction]

[Text] President Carlos Menem said yesterday that "when the plans that they, the famous "Carapintadas," have for interfering with constitutional order are thwarted, they devote themselves to activities of another kind," and he said they were responsible for subjecting Korean merchants to extortion. It has also been learned that an Air Force major in the Air Police is under arrest, and that he is reportedly the gang's leader. An investigation is reportedly also under way into the activity of a colonel and a lieutenant colonel, both retired, who own a private security agency.

President Carlos Menem said yesterday that the members of the gang that have been extorting money from Korean merchants are "Carapintadas." He explained: "What is happening is that when the plans that they, the famous 'Carapintadas,' have for interfering with constitutional order are thwarted, they devote themselves to activities of another kind."

"They are repellent and disgusting; they are the scum of humanity. They are going to get their proper punishment when they are identified," Menem added.

For his part, Minister of Defense Antonio Erman Gonzalez confirmed yesterday that retired military men were members of the gang that was extorting money from Korean merchants, but he explained that "they are members not just of the Army but of all three services."

In that connection, it has been learned that an Air Force major on active duty with the Air Police is under arrest—at any rate, he is one of those being sought. He is regarded as being the leader of the gang of extortioners.

Also under investigation is a private security agency owned by two retired Army officers: a colonel named Assef and a lieutenant colonel named Gonzalez Bedoya, who will have to explain their situation.

Upon leaving yesterday morning's cabinet meeting in the Government Building, Minister Gonzalez added that the military men involved consisted of "both officers and noncommissioned officers," but he did not say whether they had ties with the Army's "Carapintada" sector. On the other hand, other sources we consulted at a very high level—in the administration and the Armed Forces—denied that the extortioners were "Carapintadas."

Meanwhile, Examining Magistrate Cesar Quiroga has issued a warrant for the arrest of six other people involved in the case—11 are already in custody—on charges of "repeated extortion, illegal association, usurpation of titles and honors, and possession of weapons and military property."

In that connection, it was pointed out that a large quantity of weapons, described by a high government source as constituting "a real arsenal," had been seized from the gang.

The possibility that the gang broken up by police is linked to another case involving the possession of weapons—and currently under investigation by Criminal Judge Raul Casal of San Isidro—has not been ruled out.

Judge Casal ordered a search of the premises at 2300 Maipu in Olivos last 9 August. That resulted in the seizure of weapons allegedly stolen during the "Carapintada" uprising on 3 December.

The gang was extorting money from Korean citizens for the purpose of buying weapons or financing other criminal activities. Several merchants were victimized, according to the Korean consul in Buenos Aires, Byung Kwon Kim.

Byung Kwon Kim also admitted that members of the gang may have committed rape in a few instances. "I cannot deny that it has happened," said the Korean consul, "since in our community it is a very shameful thing to be raped, with the result that a crime of this kind is not usually reported."

Menem Opens Tourism Congress; Discusses Issues

PY3009223591 Buenos Aires Radio Nacional Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Report from Government House by Silvina Martinez Porta]

[Excerpt] President Menem this morning opened the 9th Assembly of the World Tourism Organization at the Sheraton hotel.

He delivered the opening speech before more than 100 tourism representatives from several countries. The chief of state asserted that the government wants tourism to relate to the ecology and then to implement the same criteria to mankind and to all other activities. Menem added that mankind must become more politically ecological, that is, man must become more pure.

Later, the president briefly spoke with journalists. He said there is nothing controversial about the feasibility study for the project to reconstruct and remodel seven airports. He added that the timetable for elections will be respected. He thus responded to a media report which

said that the 1993 elections may be postponed while provincial and national mandates are unified.

The president was asked if he would investigate the feasibility studies on the remodeling of seven airports.

[Begin recording] [Menem] Investigate what? This subject is merely being used to sell more newspapers. There is absolutely nothing controversial. You know the decree, it has been published, you read it. I will not say any more on the subject.

[Unidentified reporter] The former planning secretary does not agree, does he?

[Menem] What did the former planning secretary say? What is it that he said, by God? Where is the evidence? He did not say anything. His problem is with the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam and not with this.

[Reporter] Mr. President, do you agree with the project to postpone the 1989 elections?

[Menem] 1989?

[Reporter] I mean 1993, excuse me.

[Menem] This is the first time I have heard about it. The elections timetable will be respected according to the law. That is all. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Chilean Presence in Conflict Area Draws Protest

PY0310151291 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1830 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (NA)—The Argentine Foreign Ministry considers the presence of Chilean Pinochetist Deputy Antonio Horvath Kiss and a group of people in the disputed area of Laguna del Desierto "an open provocation." The governments of both countries have accepted international mediation for the area in dispute.

The activities of Horvath Kiss, who belongs to one of the most radical groups of the alliance that supported Augusto Pinochet, caused deep concern in Argentine diplomatic circles, which immediately contacted the Chilean Foreign Ministry in order to neutralize the Chilean deputy's activities.

According to highly reliable Foreign Ministry sources, the 1 October incident prompted an exchange between Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Carlos Olima and his Chilean counterpart, Edmundo Vargas Carreno. The two officials agreed in principle on the need to make clear that Horvath Kiss' activities "do not affect the excellent relations" between Argentina and Chile.

The sources told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the Chilean Foreign Ministry has instructed Carabineros and border police not to help Kiss. Kiss has threatened to return to the area of Laguna del Desierto during the week.

The ruling Christian Democratic Party, meanwhile, has launched a political campaign in Congress to neutralize Horvath Kiss' activities.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry has also instructed border police to warn the Chilean legislator that police will seize all of his and his group's personal belongings if they are seen in the area again. The Foreign Ministry gave border police precise instructions not to detain Horvath Kiss or any of his companions in order not to fall "into the game proposed by the deputy," the sources said.

The Laguna del Desierto area is disputed by the two countries, and Argentina and Chile have asked a tribunal made up of three Latin American jurists to decide the issue.

The issue to be decided by the experts is the border marking the limit of water basins, a fact on which Argentina and Chile have not been able to agree. The Laguna del Desierto gorge could become part of either of the two countries, depending on where experts put that border. This area is the only one where the continental divide is not taken into account. The two parties will accept an artificial divide because the lake formed in the gorge is not linked to either slope of the divide.

* Santiago de Estrada on Post-Election Issues

91SM0503A Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 2 Sep 91 p 14

[Commentary by Santiago de Estrada, Independent Front candidate for governor of Buenos Aires Province: "We Will Have a Rude Awakening"]

[Text] Let us assume that the elections are over. The administration has won or lost, depending on the province. It received more votes than could have been expected two months ago, but considerably fewer than several of its overconfident candidates were predicting before the event.

The non-Alfonsin line has been strengthened among the Radicals, and appearing on the scene in force are third parties which are not disposed to neglect making use of the share of power that is theirs on the basis of votes obtained.

President Menem is reaffirming his two basic objectives: economic change and reelection as president. The administration is using the entire apparatus provided by being in power to present the election results as a validation of both goals. To achieve them, it is willing to sign a pact with God and the devil.

Among the Radicals, the struggle for the future leadership of the party and the next presidential candidacy (Angeloz-De La Rua) is being launched. In the Justicialist Party, Manzano is trying to control the heavenly powers through pressure, promises, and sinecures. The third parties are waiting to see what happens while

supporting the economic program with respect to stability and reform of the state but harshly criticizing its other features: speculation, corruption, and excessive fiscal rigor.

The Other Argentina

That is what I expect to see happen in the "power circles" of Argentina after the elections. But the other Argentina, the one consisting of producers, workers, and retirees, will have a rude post-electoral awakening. The members of that real Argentina will be startled to see how abruptly the official talk changes: everything is roses now, but afterwards the thorns will appear: new adjustments, more layoffs, an extension of the virtual freeze on wages and pensions, and higher taxes.

The country's population, uninvolved with and indifferent to the debates about constitutional reform or presidential reelection, will quickly find the campaign promises turning into "one-day flowers," and more than one person is going to regret having voted, dazzled perhaps by lavish advertising, for candidates who had already demonstrated their inability to exercise serious and transparent government.

Conditional Support

But that same Argentine citizen, while feeling that in some way he has been deceived, will maintain his current attitude, which is one of support for change and modernization in this country. But it will be conditional support; he will give it to the extent that there is a serious fight against corruption, something that has not been seen so far; he will demand a little more social justice and a more equitable sharing of the burden; and he will not support the stale slogans of a windy Left or an out-of-date Peronism; but neither will he accept the idea of letting a few forewarned financial experts take us back to the days of speculation.

The administration will have a great opportunity, which I hope it will not waste. With the elections behind it and with a reasonable amount of support from many parties, it will be able to govern seriously. To do that, it will have to change many things: it will have to genuinely combat corruption, beginning in its own ranks; abandon the cheap smugness it is displaying and go to work on the basic problems; move on from stability to investment, production, and the creation of jobs; and develop a genuine social policy in which the basic principles of justice are safeguarded.

If it does all that—and that is not what it is doing now—it will go down in history as a great administration. Otherwise, it will always have a scandal waiting around the corner, and it will end up covered with mud.

* Interior Minister Proposes Political Accord

91SM0503B Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 1 Sep 91 p 6

[Text] Minister of Interior Jose Luis Manzano has said that beginning the day after next Sunday's elections, the leadership will have to work toward a political and productive accord. He claims that such a task will be in keeping with the maturity that will be demanded by "millions of Argentines."

Manzano said in a communique that on Monday the 9th, "there will be only one winner: the Argentina that ratifies democracy as a way of life."

"We are certain that democracy is exercised by working. The result is that beyond the legitimate happiness of some and the understandable sadness of others, we will continue to need the combined efforts of all," he added in his message, the purpose of which was to win a consensus in favor of the accord.

He recalled that President Carlos Menem had instructed him to summon "the political and social forces" following the elections "to participate in the search for a commitment constituting the basis of agreement among Argentines." He was referring to the political and productive commitment announced by Menem at the opening of the latest exhibit by the Argentine Rural Association.

For the first time since taking office, Manzano said that the topics to be discussed in those negotiations might include the following:

- The problem of state financing.
- Improvement of the living conditions of the poorest members of society.
- Amendment of the welfare system.
- The need to increase the number of jobs, growth, and productivity.
- Argentina's preparation for its scheduled entry into the Southern Common Market (Mercosul) at the end of 1994.
- The "deepening" of the process of state reform and its completion.
- The problem of foreign debt and Argentina's proper insertion into the world economy.
- The relationship between the central government and the provinces.
- Reform of the financial system.

At any rate, Manzano left the door open for other topics which may be suggested by the opposition when he said that "this is not intended to be an exhaustive list of the problems of the Argentines, nor do we believe that there is only one way to solve them; we know that we are trying to do so and that our responsibility will increase after the elections."

Official Outlines Regional Security Project

PY0410005791 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0243 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Sep (TELAM)—Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Juan Carlos Olima stressed today that the ongoing process of integration among Southern Cone countries "has allowed us to definitively overcome the antagonisms of the past." He stressed the need to design "a common framework of regional security based on common interests."

Olima said that our country "maintains a strictly defensive policy where the Armed Forces act as a deterrent, preventing any attack on our territory." He said there is no possibility of any aggression against neighboring countries.

He stressed that our country supports freedom, pluralism, a market economy, and the observance of human rights throughout the world. Olima said: "As a matter of principle, and for the sake of pragmatism, Argentina supports this process, shares these basic foundations, and believes that they will promote progress within Argentine society."

During a lecture at the National Defense School, Olima said today that the ban on weapons of mass destruction "should not imply a ban on the development of sophisticated, dual-purpose technologies. Our government has produced concrete and clear evidence of its will to prevent the proliferation of such weapons, under criteria similar to those adopted by the most advanced nations."

Olima noted that the projection of an integrated Southern Cone from the oceans to the Antarctic "compels us to consider how we can maintain these areas in peace, free from the pressure of extra-regional powers, and use the resources for our benefit."

He added: "The experience gained from the peace and cooperation zone in the South Atlantic can be used for this purpose. This framework should enable us to end colonial hindrance over our Malvinas Islands, a heritage of the past that mankind should definitively overcome."

Defense Minister Denies Approval of Wage Hike

PY0310213891 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Oct 91 p 11

[Text] (DYN-NA)—Defence Minister Erman Gonzalez denied yesterday having agreed to a 35 percent wage hike for members of the Armed Forces, while other officials stated that military personnel salaries will remain "exactly the same."

"There will be no increase, except for small changes that may apply to age, marital status or military rank," explained Gonzalez.

Thus, Gonzalez refuted versions published by various newspapers yesterday which claimed the government had implemented a 35 percent minimum wage increase which would apply to all married soldiers and half of the single military personnel.

In statements made over the radio, the minister explained that the minimum wage was "slightly adjusted" in response to "domestic financial instability" afflicting many soldiers with families.

However, he remarked that the increase was practically equal to the amount of bonuses that military personnel were getting prior to the adjustment.

While lamenting that salaries received by Armed Forces personnel are "running behind the inflation rate," Gonzalez explained that a massive wage increase at the moment would "damage the Treasury," which is trying to balance its budget and achieve the fiscal surplus needed to consolidate long-term stability.

The minister pointed to other sectors of society that "suffer a similar situation receiving wages much lower than what would be desirable," like "retired workers, health workers and teachers."

In the same vein, Treasury Secretary Ricardo Gutierrez denied rumours of a 35 percent increase in the minimum wage received by military personnel, affirming that "they will receive the exact same salary they have collected to date."

In related statements, Gonzalez said the government "will not tolerate in any form" disorderly conduct within the Armed Forces. "There are many other ways to voice demands in a democracy," he said.

Admitting that a certain amount of bad feelings existed amid certain military personnel, Gonzalez assured that they involve "isolated and unconnected incidents" which do not amount to anything more than "verbal terrorism."

* Cavallo Demands Legislators Pass Labor Law

91SM0503C Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 30 Aug 91 p 25

[Text] Caught between the enthusiasm of the employers and criticisms by part of the union movement, which accuses it of stripping away workers' rights, the unlucky employment law that the administration wants in order to modernize labor relations again caused surprises yesterday. Minister of Economy Domingo Cavallo said the administration would not issue the bonds which the unions are demanding in order to straighten out their superindebted social programs until the employment law was approved as originally submitted by the executive branch.

Cavallo bluntly warned the union leaders: "The administration will use every mechanism necessary to get the labor laws passed."

What is the conflict about? The deputies with a union background, most of whom are enrolled in the reorganized 62 Organizations, had decided to obstruct the administration's bill. They did so when the big shot in that group, Lorenzo Miguel, allied himself with Saul Ubaldini and Luis Barrionuevo in a front opposing the administration.

The administration bit the dust. It buried the bill in the Labor Legislation Committee of the Chamber of Deputies—the text had already been approved by the senators—and last week it let the unions know the price they would have to pay, even though Miguel has now separated himself from Barrionuevo and Ubaldini and is again an ally.

Vengeance was wreaked by President Carlos Menem himself: he vetoed an article in the Law on Bonds for the Consolidation of State Debt which had been pushed through by the unionists and which would have allowed them to use the bonds to pay their creditors in connection with their exhausted social programs.

The unionists met with the secretary general of the Presidency, Eduardo Bauza, and Minister of Labor Rodolfo Diaz on Tuesday to solve the problem. And they swore to issue a favorable report on the controversial administration bill, which has been held in committee for four months, in exchange for getting back their bonds. And they kept their word.

"The administration wants to be transparent with respect to the agreement," the minister of economy emphasized yesterday in commenting on the initial enthusiasm by the unions. Despite that, sources in the administration say that the bill desired by the unionists is being considered by Menem, who reportedly has promised to sign it within the next few hours.

Refusing to despair, the union legislators reiterated yesterday that Menem would announce at the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) on Monday that the employment law—one of the chief demands of the employers—would be sanctioned following the elections on 8 September. And they were confident that Menem would not accept the stipulation laid down by Cavallo.

According to the unionists, the bill that was passed in committee does not differ substantially from the administration's original bill. They explain that the changes made to it were agreed on with Minister Diaz and the under secretary of labor, Enrique Rodriguez, within the past few days. When the time came for compromise, the deputies abandoned their position on temporary employment agencies, among other things.

The legislators were hoping to banish those agencies from the labor market. But they were forced to reconsider their stand in the face of the administration's absolute refusal to take that concern into account. Instead, the Ministry of Labor proposed creating a new mechanism for regulating the activity of those firms.

The most significant new feature in the new bill was its inclusion—in an additional article—of a ceiling on severance pay. Cavallo expressed his opinion: "This will facilitate the restructuring of the firms and enable them to dispense with highly paid personnel and thus keep a larger number of lower-paid workers." The ceiling was set at three times the average wage in the bargaining agreement.

Concerning increased labor flexibility (the "star attraction" in the bill), the minister wants that flexibility to be introduced automatically—through the work card—if it is not included in collective bargaining agreements, "especially in sectors where there are difficulties in creating new jobs," he said.

Concerning the new industrial accident law (which is another of the bills revising the labor laws), Cavallo fired this shot at the unionists: "I cannot understand why you are defending ceilings four times the average wage when that harms the workers," he said. The Ministry of Labor and Peronist deputies are currently working on a joint bill which they want to bring up in committee next week.

Bolivia

Government Seeks Continued U.S. Economic Support

PY0310213291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2010 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (EFE)—Bolivia asked today the U.S. Government to insist that Congress maintain the $80.7 million economic cooperation project with Bolivia in 1992.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde met today with Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger to review the two countries' bilateral relations. According to diplomatic sources, Iturralde took advantage of the opportunity to reiterate Bolivia's request for cooperation.

The funds for economic and military aid to Bolivia are included in the 1992 U.S. foreign aid package of $14.85 billion that Congress currently is analyzing.

The project includes $25 million in aid for Bolivia next year. A source in the meeting said Iturralde stressed the importance of U.S. cooperation in promoting economic recovery plans and economic adjustment programs. According to the source, these funds also will strengthen the Bolivian balance of payments.

In January, the U.S. Government proposed to Congress an increase in the 1992 aid to Bolivia—which in 1991 totaled $66 million—in accordance with the Andean cooperation program to fight drug trafficking.

Iturralde Comments on Mercosur, Other Topics

PY0410001391 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2343 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] New York, 30 Sep (EFE)—Bolivian Foreign Minister Carlos Iturralde said today that Bolivia could become the "link" between the Andean Pact, to which it belongs, and the Common Market of the South [Mercosur], which it may join.

In a speech to the private organization called "America's Society," Iturralde referred to the Bolivian dispute with Chile over access to the Pacific Ocean. He said that so far "Chile does not want to talk."

Iturralde added: "I hope that little by little they will become more flexible." He said that when the Chilean Government agrees to talk about this subject, "we will begin to establish diplomatic relations."

Although we are renegotiating a partial agreement that the two countries signed 8 years ago through the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI) and there are possibilities of selling Bolivian gas to Chile, "the most important point," is that we should begin to discuss our access to the Pacific Ocean.

The Bolivian minister said: "Our country needs an outlet to the Pacific. The Pacific Ocean is the future." He also explained the great economic reforms being carried out in Bolivia and the considerable results obtained. He gave as an example the great reduction of inflation, the fiscal deficit, and the foreign debt.

As for the Mercosur and the Andean Pact, Iturralde said that the "great progress" made by the latter organization in the past few years, and the fact that the four main trade partners of Bolivia are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru, places Bolivia in a "difficult" position.

Iturralde will address tomorrow the 46th UN General Assembly. He hinted at a possible solution to the problem by saying that Bolivia could serve as a "bridge" between the Andean Pact and the Mercosur.

He confirmed that Bolivia wishes "to become a member of the Mercosur and to continue to be a member of the Andean Pact." He stressed that the only alternative for Latin America is to form a trade group through which to negotiate with the United States and the European Community.

Iturralde also criticized the slowness and conditions of the U.S. Congress and the European Community in its help for Bolivia in the Alternative Development Program to combat the drug problem and denounced the protectionist barriers of the developed countries.

He warned: "If economic aid does not come fast, we may loose," since the consequences may be very serious if the peasants are not given an alternative to abandon coca production.

"We do not need help as much as we need trade partners," the minister said while requesting investments for his country. "The situation is mature and Bolivia is stable," he added.

As for the cooperation Bolivia seeks from the United States and the European Community in the antinarcotics struggle, Iturralde mentioned as an example the tax advantages that Washington grants to U.S. companies that invest in the Caribbean region.

He said: "This is the kind of cooperation we want," adding that this possibility is now being analyzed in Washington. He will leave for that city tomorrow.

Ministry To Prevent Narcoterrorist Infiltration

PY0410013091 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 28 Sep 91 p 7

[Text] The Defense Ministry will provide strategic support to border areas to prevent the infiltration of drug traffickers and terrorists from neighboring countries. The Defense Ministry has reported that the critical points are located on borders with Peru and Chile. Elements linked to illegal activities cross these border passages carrying chemical precursors used in manufacturing cocaine.

Defense Minister Alberto Saenz Klinsky has said that it is very difficult to effectively control the entire border strip, especially because of its length.

He said that by next year he hopes "to obtain adequate strategic support to prevent problems involving terrorism and the traffic in precursors."

The border plan not only seeks to preserve territorial integrity but to prevent violence and drug trafficking from growing from infiltration from neignboring countries.

The economic and social situation in Peru has been conducive for the formation of a spiral of violence with an unexpected dimension in the country's history. The Shining Path's activities and its possible infiltration through the Bolivian border have worried the Army and border control units.

The Defense Ministry's border plan stresses the need to project development to the border zones through the physical occupation of our territory, the only way to exercise sovereignty.

The antinarcotics organizations also have reported that they have verified the clandestine infiltration of precursors through the different passages on the Chilean border. Those precursors are reportedly taken to the basic cocaine sulfate manufacturing centers in Cochabamba, Beni, and other departmental capitals.

Police and military organizations have strengthened border control in the high plateaus on the Peruvian border to detect the presence of presumed Shining Path

members. So far this control has been able to verify that certain Shining Path branches are "intermittently" entering the country to seek food supplies or "to rest," but it has not yet been verified that they are carrying out armed or sabotage actions.

For the military commands, however, the possible Shining Path presence cannot be ruled out, and this group is presumably linked to the actions of the so-called Tupaj Katari Guerrilla Army (EGTK). Police organizations believe, however, that this movement is only made up of radicalized citizens.

Police officials have explained that the electric distribution system and the multipurpose pipelines in distant zones, in addition to the limitation of troops, are impossible to control, especially at the strategic points where they recently have been affected by terrorist activities.

Coca Growers Form Self-Defense Committees

PY3009181091 La Paz Radio Fides Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] The El Chapare Federation of Coca Leaf Growers said that the government's announcement on the imminent militarization of the struggle against drug trafficking represents an open provocation.

Edwin Morales, leader of the five federations of coca growers of El Chapare, said last weekend in Santa Cruz that the militarization seeks to contribute to the fulfillment of commitments made by the government for the purpose of eradicating 7,000 hectares of coca plantations this year. Morales explained that coca plantation self-defense committees have been organized and that they are formed by female and male peasants who only have axes and machetes to defend their interests.

Morales added that the peasants will not provoke government agents in charge of eradicating coca plantations or military forces. He admitted, however, that if the government fails to fulfill its commitment to prevent the Army from entering the coca-producing areas, the committees will react to defend their plantations.

Brazil

Workers Confront Collor During Demonstration

PY0310155491 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Sep 91 Section 1 p 4

[Report by Xico Sa]

[Text] President Fernando Collor de Mello, 42, was insulted by nearly 300 demonstrators who confronted him as he walked to a bus that was waiting to take him to the airport after a busy afternoon in Joinville (Santa Catarina State). Demonstrators called the president a "son of a bitch" and a "thief." A ball of mud thrown by a demonstrator barely missed him, hitting the bus instead.

The president tried to make the best of the uncomfortable situation and after entering the bus, opened a window, closed his fists, and waved a Brazilian flag to the demonstrators. At that time, which was exactly 1600, the bus began moving away and the president closed the window. Small stones, mud, and three eggs hit the bus.

The demonstrators were members of a group of civil servants who have been on strike for the past 55 days, members of the Movement of People Without Land, and CUT [United Federation of Workers] militants.

Military police and the Army prevented the demonstrators from entering the Expoville pavilion, where Collor and Santa Catarina Governor Vilson Kleinubing headed a public ceremony to inaugurate the National Beer Fair. Collor signed a decree giving federal lands to the municipality to settle 5,000 families in recovered marsh areas.

The demonstrators shouted slogans against the government when the president entered the pavilion and then waited for the ceremony to end before resuming their attack. "We do not want him here," said Antonio Reis, 27, a student identified as a CUT sympathizer.

The ugly demonstration lasted 10 minutes, enough to worry security agents that Collor might be hit by a stone. Military police dispersed demonstrators while security agents protected Collor.

Governor Kleinubing's relations with striking public workers and the Workers Party bloc in Congress, which threatened to request his "impeachment" [preceding word in English], helped ignite the protest. "This savagery will not lead anywhere. We are making a serious effort to govern," Kleinubing said.

Foreign Minister Comments on Border Issue

PY0310235091 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek expressed today concern over the increased tension between Ecuador and Peru, which are disputing border areas. He said that although Latin America is facing economic problems, pluralist democracies are currently reigning in Latin American countries. He added that if a serious problem is created over border disputes, it would seriously harm the common interests of Latin America.

According to Minister Rezek, although Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States acted as guarantors of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, which was signed in 1942 by Peru and Ecuador, these two countries have had several border incidents, particularly in 1981 when the incident resulted in an armed conflict.

The Brazilian foreign minister admitted that troops of the countries that signed the Rio de Janeiro Protocol as guarantors may have to be sent to the region to resolve the stalemate.

Usiminas Auction Postponed for Review

PY0310010691 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] The Usiminas [Minas Gerais Iron and Steel Mills, Inc.] auction has been postponed.

The official gazette published today a provisional measure allowing the use of securities and credits in the company's privatization process.

The measure, sent yesterday to the national Congress by President Fernando Collor, postpones the Usiminas auction scheduled for 15 October.

The new auction will only take place 15 days after publication of the new edict.

President Collor wants the Denationalization Commission to carefully review all legal impediments for the sale of the Usiminas company so that the auction will no longer be questioned in court.

Collor Visits Shipyard; Flores Details Ships

PY0310224991 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Excerpts] President Fernando Collor will visit the Rio de Janeiro Navy shipyard on 4 October to become acquainted with the construction of conventional submarines and a corvette, the construction of which is in its final stage.

During an exclusive interview with Radiobras [Brazilian Radio Broadcasting Company], Navy Minister Mario Flores gave more details of the ships.

[Begin Flores recording] Three units are being built. The construction of one of them is at an advanced stage, while the two others are at the intermediate stage. The submarines are.... [Flores changes thought] Nuclep [Nuclebras Heavy Equipment Inc.] is building the hull and the structure. Nuclep is the heavy mechanical industrial company that was part of the now defunct Nuclebras [Brazilian Nuclear Corporations Inc.]. Nuclep builds (?structures) for reactors and consequently is able to build submarine hulls which require a similar degree of sophisticated technology. [end recording]

The first of the three submarines will be commissioned at the end of 1992. The other two will be commissioned at six-month intervals. They will cost approximately $180 million each. [passage omitted]

Flores concluded by saying that the Navy budget for 1992, which amounts to 560 billion cruzeiros—based on April's prices—is the minimum that the Navy needs to cover its operational costs and to continue with the existing programs, without beginning any new project. The minister said that the Navy is scheduled to spend $10 billion in the Aramar nuclear program in 1992.

Financial Loss Caused by U.S. Market Reserve

PY0310224591 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] During the past 20 months, Brazil has lost more than $370 million in exports to the United States because of retaliatory measures or new requirements for Brazilian products as a consequence of the market reserve in the informatics field.

This information was disclosed by (Luis Elalio Vidigal), foreign trade president of the National Confederation of Industries.

Telecommunications Contract Signed in Italy

PY0410013691 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Summary] Infrastructure Minister Joao Santana signed an agreement in Italy today for the implementation of a net of rural satellite-tracking ground stations and two routes for telephone transmissions in Mato Grosso do Sul. The Italian company (Telespazio) will be responsible for the project, which will cost an estimated $58 million.

Chile

PDC Urges Suspension of Relations With Haiti

PY0310214291 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] has urged the Chilean Government and all other governments in the continent to suspend all political, economic, and cultural ties with Haiti until the democratic institutions are restored and to maintain a diplomatic mission for asylum cases.

The PDC also called on the European and international communities to make decisions to defeat the putschist effort to thwart the Haitian people's self-determination.

The Chilean PDC has expressed its total solidarity with Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide. The PDC congratulated the OAS for immediately convening the OAS Permanent Council, a meeting of foreign ministers, and special OAS General Assembly sessions within 10 days.

More Coup Rejection

PY0310214491 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] In the name of the Latin American Parliament, Deputy Carlos Dupre, the Latin American Parliament alternate president, has expressed his rejection of the coup d'etat in Haiti and his repudiation of the repressive actions against the country's citizens.

Dupre said that, on the occasion of the World Inter-Parliamentary Conference [scheduled in Santiago for

7-12 October], a special meeting of the Latin American Parliament board has been called to discuss the coup.

Invitation to Conference

PY0310203691 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Report by Jose Manriquez Contreras]

[Excerpt] The government, through Foreign Minister Enrique Silva Cimma, will extend an official invitation to the overthrown Haitian president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, to visit Santiago to attend the World Interparliamentary Conference.

Chamber of Deputies President Jose Antonio Viera-Gallo said, in the name of the Chamber of Deputies, that he asked President Patricio Aylwin to invite Aristide to visit Chile with that goal.

For his part, Deputy Carlos Dupre said, in the name of the Latin American Parliament, that the situation of Haitian congressmen is being monitored very carefully. He added that the Latin American Parliament demands full respect for the rights of the people and for the investiture of Haiti's lawfully representative authorities. [passage omitted]

RN President Comments on UDI Criticism

PY3009213791 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] National Renewal Party [RN] President Andres Allamand deplored the harsh remarks made by [Independent Democratic Union, UDI, President] Julio Dittborn against his party.

The UDI president pointed out during the UDI Congress in Punta de Tralca, among other things, that the RN is a class-orientated party.

Allamand responded to the accusations, describing them as incongruous with the center-right's (?well-known) claim that it seeks unity and not to increase divisions.

[Begin Allamand recording] I believe that the UDI must reconsider. I imagine that public opinion will ask the UDI to make a global [words indistinct] and we expect this to take place.

There is an element still missing. Our willingness to seek unity (?by advocating) a united bloc and, of course, [words indistinct] [end recording]

The RN president explained that he is seeking to unite the center right and those who oppose the government and that, in this task, he will not rule out any possible [word indistinct].

Allamand explained that the attitude of the UDI is like a time bomb that the RN will try to defuse. He said that this type of attitude cannot be shared by the UDI members because it does not contribute to unity.

Among these inexplicable attitudes, Allamand reported on an agreement that the government is reportedly reaching with the UDI to change the electoral system from a nominal affirmative system to a proportional representation system. The RN president said that this change would be an incentive for the proliferation of small parties because coalitions will no longer be necessary to achieve success in elections. This change could represent a political mistake of unsuspected proportions, Allamand noted.

Union Rejects UCC Inclusion

PY0310222891 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] The Independent Democratic Union [UDI] officially rejected today the possibility of including the Center-Center Union [UCC] in the electoral pact reached with the National Renewal Party [RN] for the upcoming municipal elections. This announcement was made by UDI Chairman Julio Dittborn at the end of the political commission meeting in which this matter was analyzed.

Dittborn said the RN request suggests a substantial change in the existing agreements between the two parties.

[Begin recording] We have carefully analyzed the RN's request, which demands a substantial change in the agreements reached between the two parties. We concluded that it is not possible to accept its request. We found that there are no affinities between the UDI and the sectors linked to Mr. Errazuriz (referring to UCC member Francisco Javier Errazuriz). Our project is designed to build a completely free society for the Chilean people and with a Christian sense of life. [end recording]

UDI calls for the RN not to break the electoral accord that, it believes, represents a true unity of the real opposition.

RN Vice Chairman Gonzalo Eguiguren regretted the position adopted by the UDI, which does not allow the possibility of reaching a broad accord. He said they will make efforts so that in upcoming talks the UDI will change this attitude. He added that the RN seeks to overcome all their problems and voiced his hope that they will meet this objective in the next working meeting to be held by the two parties on 15 October.

[Begin Eguiguren recording] We believe that we are not imitating other sectors with our position, because it also dignifies the RN, which in a generous move offers positions to other groups. But we believe that the great national objectives should prevail over the party's interests. This is why we have promoted the broadest unity. Despite the statements made today, we will insist on our position because we believe it is good for Chile. [end recording]

Eguiguren said that to achieve unity it is necessary to have a definition of the electoral system [word indistinct], to pave the way for independent sectors to participate in the joint list for the municipal elections, and to make all efforts to reach the broadest unity possible.

Army Responds to PDC Senator's Remarks

PY0310230991 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] The Army states in a communique that the fulfillment of the constitutional duties of the national defense institutions could be affected if unsubstantiated suggestions continue to be made.

This was the Army's response to remarks by Christian Democratic Party Senator Jorge Lavandero. The Army has issued a two-point communique in which it states that congressmen were invited to visit Army units in order to become acquainted with the Army's actual requirements. The communique also emphasizes the important role carried out by the Carabineros and by the investigative police. In light of this, the Army considers absurd the proposal to reduce the budget of one force which assists another force.

The controversy was unleashed by Senator Lavandero who proposed that Armed Forces allocate part of their budget to help the civilian and uniformed police in their task against crime.

Faction Group Comments on 'Forms of Struggle'

PY2709151091 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 12 Sep 91 p C13

[Excerpt] The "Autonomous" faction Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FMR, as published] has reasserted its policy in support of all forms of struggle, adding that its objective is not only designed to proclaim it but to implement it, including a possible new attack on General Pinochet. FMR spokesman Jorge Rojas made these statements at the end of a ceremony sponsored by the left and human rights organizations to recall the victims of the 11 September 1973 event.

Rojas said the rally was "an homage to the combatants who died on that occasion and especially to the memory of the late President Salvador Allende."

He said: "We believe that this occasion must serve to start a new combatant struggle by students and workers in support of dignity, to set up a new popular alternative to the elections, which do not reflect and will not solve the people's problems."

He added that democracy must be based on the people. He said: "We believe that people have been manipulated and that their hopes were betrayed with the objective of supporting an economic model that has been criticized by the entire leftist sector. Everything designed to strengthen the current process is helping to assure the continuity of the former regime."

Rojas said that popular mobilization is one of the FMR policies "because neither Congress nor the congressmen will resolve the people's problems. We support all forms of struggle, but these are determined by the actions of the government, which has the definitive response for the people. A policy similar to that implemented by the El Salvadoran Government has been adopted, and consequently we have the right to implement our own forms of struggle to oppose a police state."

Concerning relations between the FMR and the dissident sector that decided to join the political sector, he said that we respect this organization but there is one single FMR group." [no opening quotation mark as published] [passage omitted]

Enacar Workers Begin Legal Strike

PY0410010891 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Excerpt] A total of 4,200 National Coal Enterprise, Enacar, workers from eight trade unions have begun a legal strike after they failed to reach an agreement with the enterprise during their collective bargaining process.

The strike began at 0700 today when the respective shift workers did not go to work. [passage omitted]

Liberal Party, Union Sign Electoral Pact

PY3009191091 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 0030 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Excerpt] The Liberal Party and the Center-Center Union signed today the first electoral pact for the next municipal elections. The alliance of these two organizations will be called the Coalition of the Center for the Future of Chile

Present at the ceremony to announce this electoral pact were former Senate President Hugo Cepeda, former Las Condes Mayor Sergio Trucco, and former presidential candidate Francisco Javier Errazuriz, who denied that this was the beginning of his presidential campaign for 1993. [passage omitted]

Communist Member Resigns; Reasons Unclear

PY0210001891 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 1 Oct 91

[Text] The Communist Party Political Commission has reported that member Jose Sanfuentes has resigned from the party.

In a brief communique, the commission states that Sanfuentes, who was party spokesman for a long time, has tendered his resignation but that the reasons for his resignation have not been released. Sanfuentes himself has asked that these reasons be kept secret.

According to Communist Party sources, Sanfuentes tendered his resignation for strictly personal reasons.

Colombia

Government To Withdraw Ambassador From Haiti

PA0410015191 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0119 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 3 Oct (DPA)—Colombian Foreign Minister Luis Fernando Jaramillo announced tonight that the Colombian Government will remove its diplomatic representation in Haiti on 4 October. The measure is being taken as a rejection of the military coup that overthrew President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The Colombian Government has stated that the coup d'etat represents a "regression" for the continent's democracy. The Colombian Government proposed that the region's nations apply "diplomatic and economic pressure" to favor Aristide's return to the Caribbean island.

The Haitian situation will be one of the main topics to be discussed tomorrow by Colombian President Cesar Gaviria and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. The two presidents will meet briefly in the Venezuelan city of San Cristobal.

Security Strategy for Medellin Announced

PA2909221591 Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 25 Sep 91 p 10-B

[Article by Jorge Ivan Garcia]

[Text] On 24 September, Defense Minister Rafael Pardo Rueda announced in Medellin the basic points of the strategy "Promoting Peaceful Coexistence" for fighting the prevailing feeling of insecurity in the area of Aburra Valley.

Basically, the number of policemen for Medellin and the nearby municipalities has been increased by 800 men; the Metropolitan Security Council has been created; and a maximum security wing will be constructed at the Bellavista Prison.

The program, part of the new security plan for this city, was announced at the First International Seminar on Future Alternatives for Medellin and the Metropolitan Area.

Several strategies to cope with the lack of security have been defined with the purpose of improving the living conditions in Medellin.

A program for high school graduates to join the civic police force is part of the new package of measures, that—according to Pardo—will begin operating during the first three months of 1992.

The police will also be strengthened with resources and the means necessary for effective action. The government decided to increase the police with 400 trained policemen and 400 high school graduates, whose service will be counted toward their military service. The high school graduates to be recruited by the Army, will be patrolling the Medellin streets by early next year.

The idea of creating a civic police force stems from Law No. 4 of 1991, which establishes compulsory military service in the National Police. It will be under the jurisdiction and command of the Metropolitan Police commander.

The corps of police auxiliaries, to be recruited among the high school graduates, will provide basic surveillance services such as preserving peace, health, morale, ecology, and the city's physical appearance.

To recover the citizens' trust in this institution, the plan calls for the creation of a complaint department, which will be run by a group of officers; and the Special Complaints Commission consisting of private citizens entrusted with reviewing the charges and observations of the community concerning the behavior of the police members.

The Metropolitan Security Council will coordinate actions between the citizens and the authorities that have the responsibility for public order. It will be chaired by the governor and will include the city mayors from Medellin and the metropolitan area, as well as police and civilian authorities.

It is different from the current Security Council because it will be a broad advisory council made up of civic and community organizations.

Other changes include the Citizens' Board of Participation and Conciliation, presided over by police inspectors, that will seek to guarantee a peaceful coexistence.

The Directorate of Prisons will complete the construction of a maximum security wing at the Bellavista Prison, and Antioquia Department will carry out efforts for the construction of another penitentiary with a capacity for 1,500 prisoners.

New Leaders' Names of Medellin Cartel Revealed

PA0210224991 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1803 GMT 30 Sep 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 30 Sep (EFE)—Police sources have stated that 10 former accomplices of Colombian drug trafficker Pablo Escobar, who surrendered to the authorities more than three months ago, are now in charge of the Medellin Cartel's terrorist and commercial activities.

"Escobar's former deputies control the military and commercial branches of this criminal organization," according to the police sources cited by the Bogota newspaper EL EXPECTADOR.

The Medellin Cartel's leader surrendered to Colombian authorities on 19 June in exchange for a reduction in his sentence and a guarantee of non-extradition to the

United States. Days later, 14 of his trusted men also took advantage of the government offer.

However, several of the "narcoterrorist brains" remain at large, among them, Dandeny Munoz Mosquera ("La Quica"), considered to be the leader of hired assassins and the mastermind of various attacks, who was captured on 25 September in New York.

"La Quica" is linked to the murder of more than 200 policemen in Medellin, Liberal presidential candidate Luis Carlos Galan; Antioquia Department Governor Antonio Roldan; and Colonel Valdemar Franklin, the police commander in that department.

He is also linked to the bombings of a plane carrying more than 100 passengers and a police headquarters in Santa Fe de Bogota in 1989 in response to the Colombian Government's "total war" against the drug trafficking mafia.

He is also suspected of having plotted dozens of attacks against banks and stores in the country's main cities.

The newspaper states that "the police began to draft a new (cartel) hierarchy chart with the surrender of Escobar's deputies and added that it was the basis for the capture of "La Quica."

It adds that his arrest "was definitive support in breaking up the Medellin Cartel," the new leaders of which appear to be the brother of "La Quica," Brances Munoz Mosquera ("Tyson"); six individuals who are in charge of the "military" branch; and three who are in charge of the "commercial" branch.

The Munoz Mosquera brothers were held in Medellin and Santa Fe de Bogota jails, but both later escaped from a Medellin penitentiary in 1988, and last year "La Quica" was held in a capital city jail, but again escaped after bribing the guards.

The nine other leaders are: Jesus Maria Rios Montoya; Jaime Eduardo Rueda Rocha; Alfredo Vasquez ("Pana"-); Ramon Castro Espinel; brothers Elkin and Jorge Correa of the "military" branch; and Gerardo Moncada, Hernan Henao, and Rodrigo Ospina, of the "commercial" branch.

Rueda Rocha, main suspect in the Galan murder, also escaped from jail last year.

"The intense intelligence work that led to the capture of "La Quica" in New York is now targeting ten other leaders," according to sources cited by EL EXPECTADOR, the headquarters of which was dynamited in 1989 by the same drug traffickers who killed its director, Guillermo Cano, in 1986.

Commission To Study Rebel Reintegration Created

PA2909195091 Santa Fe de Bogota EL NUEVO SIGLO in Spanish 25 Sep 91 p 11

[Text] President Cesar Gaviria created by decree yesterday the Reintegration Commission comprising private sector representatives. The Commission will be tasked with advising the president on all matters pertaining to the establishment and implementation of plans allowing rebels who have been pardoned or granted amnesty to rejoin civilian society. It will also coordinate private sector support for this process.

The government is for the first time directly incorporating the private sector into the peace process. This is the second Commmission installed by the government to help in the peace process with the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board [CNGSB]. Members of the Advisory Commission on Public Order will travel to Caracas tomorrow to meet with the CNGSB delegates.

The members of the Reintegration Commission are Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa; Adolfo Carvajal Kuelkuellye; Ernesto Delima Le Frac; Andres Echavarria Olano; Augusto Lopez Valencia; Isaac Jimmy Mayer Hekin; Nicanor Restrepo Santamaria; Juan Manuel Ruiseco Vieira; and Carlos Upegui Zapata.

The government named the Commission because it felt that reintegration constitutes "an element of vital importance for peace, since reconciliation among Colombians necessarily entails the reintegration into civilian society of rebels who have forsaken the armed struggle under conditions that allow them to function normally."

Now that the Commission has been set up, it will commence organizing and selecting its chairman, secretary, and other authorized spokesmen. The Commission will meet at the request of the president or any of its members.

In addition to advising the government about action and strategies to expedite the rebels' reintegration into civilian society, the Commission will design and develop plans to help implement productive programs, which include training and education for the former rebels.

Police Chief Denies Guerrilla Ties to Cartels

PA2909194991 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2248 GMT 25 Sep 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota, 25 Sep (EFE)—Colonel Luis Enrique Montenegro, chief of the Directorate of Judicial Police and Investigations (Dijin), stated today that the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board (CNGSB), "has neither financial nor logistical ties to the drug cartels."

Monetengro made the statement at a news conference where he explained that the 26 CNGSB fronts "that provided security to the drug trafficking complexes in

the so-called Golden Triangle that operated between Brazil, Peru, and Colombia were dismantled."

Several police and military authorities have claimed that there is an alliance between drug-trafficking organizations and guerrilla groups, a group that is referred to as "narcoguerrillas."

The procommunist Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), which forms the CNGSB with the pro-Marxist Army of National Liberation (ELN), have been linked for years to the drug mafias.

Last year the Dijin seized 19 tons of cocaine on the Colombian border with Peru and Brazil, Montenegro said.

The Dijin chief added that during the same period, "150,000 gallons of chemicals, 43 tons of coca leaves, and 11 tons of coca paste were seized, and 69 drug processing laboratories were destroyed."

In its anti-drug operations, the Dijin arrested 40 drug traffickers, many in the Amazon jungle region, in the countries comprising the cocaine "Golden Triangle."

Official Says Rebel Group's Communique Unclear

PA0310143891 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1210 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota—The national government has said that the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board's communique on the suspension of peace talks is not fully satisfactory because it fails to adopt a clear stance on the most recent public disturbances in the country.

This opinion was voiced by Presidential Peace Adviser Jesus Antonio Bejarano. Bejarano pointed out that the communique issued by the rebels fails to deny or confirm the subversives' involvement in an attack that claimed the lives of seven people in Cajibio, Cauca. Former Congress President Aurelio Iragorri Hormaza escaped unharmed.

The government official added that the proposal to decree a cease-fire before 20 October is not in keeping with the change in attitude that the Gaviria administration has been demanding. Bejarano said that the guerrillas must define two things: the subversive organization's responsibility in the event that there are dissident groups and that they be declared as such; and the fact that any cease-fire agreement must be fully verifiable because it could be sabotaged by rebels who reject the peace process.

The presidential adviser added that the government will abide by its guarantees to protect the guerilla representatives should they wish to return to the country from Caracas. He warned that the current situation could eventually make it more difficult to resume the talks unless the guerrillas start thinking about adopting a definitive change in attitude.

Commission Member Comments on Talks With Rebels

PA3009025591 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1250 GMT 29 Sep 91

[Interview with Gilberto Vieira, member of the Advisory Commission on Public Order, by unidentified reporter in Caracas; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Good morning, Dr. Vieira.

[Vieira] Good morning.

[Reporter] What is the status of the negotiations between the government and the rebels?

[Vieira] I think that the visit by the Advisory Commission on Public Order was essential in helping the negotiations make progress. The CGSB [Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board] held long meetings with this commission, which found the guerrilla representatives very interested in discussing the problems that the government and guerrillas had not agreed on. In addition, we met with the government's peace commission headed by Jesus Bejarano. Several preliminary agreements were reached that pave the way for a cease-fire. The commission believes the purpose of its visit to Caracas has been fulfilled.

[Reporter] Dr. Vieira, apparently the most difficult point in the talks deals with the creation of the demilitarized zones because the subversives request permission to settle in close to 200 municipalities of the country. Can the rebels rightfully demand an increase in the number of demilitarized zones?

[Vieira] Great progress has been made on this point. The CGSB maintains that the 96 demilitarized zones are necessary in order to include all of the guerrilla fronts. The commission thinks that a great rapprochement has been made and that the government might consider the 96 demilitarized zones if a cease-fire will not mean that the country's municipalities will have to relinquish their public forces.

[Reporter] The government has clearly pointed out that only 60 demilitarized zones will be allowed throughout the country. You have mentioned there is a good climate for the talks. Would the government reconsider and let the number of demilitarized zones increase to more than 60?

[Vieira] Of course. Dr. Bejarano said in Caracas that the government is willing to consider the CGSB proposal that the demilitarized zones include reasonable areas, with one or two municipalities in every one of these zones, and that the cease-fire will not necessarily leave any Colombian municipality without their own public force.

[Reporter] So what will happen to the public force and the CGSB proposal?

[Vieira] The CGSB has proposed that, for the cease-fire, it is necessary to suspend all offensive actions.

[Reporter] Mr. Vieira, apparently, when the government makes some concession, the guerrillas demand something else. Was this clarified, that serious work is necessary for peace?

[Vieira] It was mostly clarified. It is not that the guerrillas make new demands when an agreement is about to be reached, but that the rebel spokesmen express their opinions and views on Colombia's political situation. For instance, they expressed concern over the fact that the provisional commission approved the antiterrorist statute, which the rebel leaders believe contains limitations against the development of the social conditions of Colombian workers and citizens. This does not mean, however, that the rebels are introducing new subjects to the negotiations.

[Reporter] Dr. Vieira, another important point in the government's remarks over the past few hours deals with their interest in creating an effective mechanism to clarify kidnappings and forceful disappearances. What specific points will be discussed on this matter with the members of both the CGSB and the government delegation?

[Vieira] An in-depth conversation was held between the advisory commission and the CGSB's spokesmen in Caracas. It was clearly established that the CGSB representatives propose the creation of an effective mechanism to clarify kidnappings and forceful disappearances. The rebel leaders also expressed their purpose to clarify the kidnapping cases where guerrillas might be involved.

[Reporter] Dr. Vieira, what will happen with the officials and noncommissioned officers being held by the CGSB?

[Vieira] The rebels mentioned an impressive number of Armed Forces members whom they have released. The rebels have admitted they are still holding some military men they regard as prisoners of war and expressed willingness to release them.

[Reporter] Are they also willing to stop their actions in the country's interior, particularly against the economic infrastructure?

[Vieira] The cease-fire will also entail the cessation of all actions of sabotage against the national economic infrastructure.

[Reporter] Finally, Dr. Vieira, what is the outlook for peace in Colombia?

[Vieira] A very significant step has been taken and the way is open for a cease-fire agreement to be reached, we hope, in a very short time.

[Reporter] Thanks, Dr. Vieira, for talking with us on these subjects so important for the national peace.

Rebel Spokesman Comments

PA2709183691 Santa Fe de Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1200 GMT 26

[Telephone interview with Francisco Galan, member of the National Liberation Army, ELN, from Caracas; by Francisco Tulane and unidentified reporter in Bogota—live]

[Text] [Tulane] We have just established contact in Caracas with Francisco Galan, of the National Liberation Army [ELN], one of the groups of the Simon Bolivar National Guerrilla Coordinating Board. Good morning, Mr. Galan. What is the opinion that you, who represent a subversive force, have on the new antiterrorist statute?

[Galan] We are concerned. Right now we are contacting some of the prominent people who participated in the legislative commission meeting. Our first impression is that this is an attack on democracy. There has been no consultation of any kind on the crimes listed in this new statute.

[Reporter] Mr. Galan, how else can society defend itself from terrorists, in cases involving the destruction of oil pipelines, for example?

[Galan] We have said that we are calling on the people to reach an agreement that should include this congresito [name given to the Colombian Congress when it functions with only some of its members between regular plenary sessions]. We have to ask the majority for their opinion. There is a negotiations process going on in Caracas.

[Tulane] With the talks being renewed today, will the guerrillas alter their request that areas in more than 200 municipalities be declared demilitarized zones? Is there anything new?

[Galan] The first thing we are going to do today is to ask the government for a detailed report on what happened at the congresito. Then we are going to ask the government to tell us in detail how it views the general peace process and this particular phase of the negotiations. We have carefully, objectively, and clearly outlined the areas where the guerrilla fronts are present. In the same manner, we have outlined where there are paramilitary forces. We plan to present this so that we may pass judgment on the problem of violence in Colombia and so that we may assume responsibilities on how to resolve the problem.

[Tulane] Mr. Galan, do you think that the approval of the antiterrorist statute by the congresito could produce a rupture in the Caracas talks?

[Galan] I believe that a rupture is something that cannot be taken lightly because this process is not only of interest to us and the government; this is a process that is important to the nation.

[Tulane] Thank you, Mr. Galan, for your statements from Caracas. Good luck to you.

[Galan] Thank you.

Paraguay

Government 'Energetically' Condemns Haitian Coup

PY0310125491 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish 3 Oct 91 p 9

[Text] The Paraguayan Government, in a communique, has energetically condemned the coup d'etat carried out by the Haitian Armed Forces chiefs. Coup leader General Raul Cedras overthrew Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

"The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Paraguay expresses its most energetic condemnation of the serious events that have occurred in the Republic of Haiti" and the abrupt, violent, and irregular interruption of democracy in that country," [no opening quotation mark as published] the document states.

It adds: "The Government of the Republic of Paraguay supports the resolution that was approved by the OAS Permanent Council on 30 September. This resolution called for an ad hoc meeting of foreign ministers in order to collectively evaluate the events and adopt appropriate decisions in accordance with the OAS Charter and international law."

"To this effect, the Foreign Ministry is holding continuous consultations with the Rio Group foreign ministries in order to adopt decisions aimed at the reestablishment of democratic and institutional order in the Republic of Haiti," the document concludes.

Senate Denounces Coup

PY0310170691 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 3 Oct 91 p 2

[Text] At the initiative of Authentic Radical Liberal Senator Evelio Fernandez Arevalos, the Senate approved on 2 October a declaration repudiating the coup d'etat against the government of the Republic of Haiti.

The draft was given expeditious treatment. Article No. 1 expresses repudiation of the coup that occurred in Haiti against the legitimate and democratically elected authorities. Article No. 2 indicates the decision to contribute to the reestablishment of civil liberties and the return of the legitimate authorities in Haiti. Article No. 3 states that the text of the declaration must be made known to the executive branch and to the president of the OAS Permanent Council.

Deputy Jose Felix Fernandez Estigarribia submitted on 2 October to the Chamber of Deputies a draft declaration that repudiates the coup in Haiti. The draft will most probably be given expeditious treatment during the ordinary 3 October session.

Foreign Minister Addresses UN General Assembly

PY0310183591 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Oct 91 pp 8, 9

["Text" of Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken's address to the 46th United Nations General Assembly on 1 October in New York—The address was read by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Hugo Saguier Caballero as the foreign minister was recalled because of his mother's death]

[Text] Mr. President:

It is possible that never before have words so full of optimism been heard in this hall. These words obviously reflect concern for the future, but also faith in mankind's destiny; they express renewed confidence in this organization and in the fulfillment of the objectives and principles of its charter. Mr. President, you have been entrusted with chairing the General Assembly at this crucial time in history. Your prudence and talent will permit a fruitful period of sessions. On behalf of my country I congratulate you and Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, whose name is already a part of the history of the United Nations and of the history of the struggle for peace around the world.

The hope for lasting peace has been strengthened by the fact that both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have joined this organization.

Paraguay would like to express its satisfaction over the fulfillment of the Republic of Korea's wishes to have a seat in this organization, an aspiration that Paraguay has long endorsed.

We greet and welcome the Republics of Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania, whose membership is deserved recognition for their longstanding struggle for freedom and independence. We also welcome the Marshall Islands and the Federation of Micronesian States.

Mr. President:

As we said before, mankind is experiencing an exceptional moment in which fundamental values are being reaffirmed. Peace, respect for inalienable human rights, freedom, and democracy are no longer senseless words for the majority of countries which are now embarking on the adventure of building a new world.

New attitudes are needed in the building of a new world. Let us not replace ideological confrontation with economic confrontation. It would be of little use to eliminate the danger of a military confrontation if the danger of death persisted through medicinal or nutritional shortage.

We hope that the end of the cold war marks the beginning of a search for a more just socioeconomic order. It has been repeatedly stated here that a state of peace is

more than the mere absence of war, and if we are to guarantee real and lasting peace the cause of conflicts must be eliminated.

The end of the arms buildup, the easing of world tension, and the rebirth of democracies and liberties will be meaningful only if coupled with the firm determination to help poorer countries in their struggle for development. Freedom alone will not give bread to the poor. Now is the time for world solidarity.

Mr. President:

This period of sessions is being held within an international context that was previously unknown to our organization, and it will have remarkable effects on international relations.

This situation was reflected in the decisive reaction to the Persian Gulf crisis, the most serious threat to international peace and security that the Security Council has had to confront in recent years. We believe that this confrontation has taught us two important lessons. First, we became aware of the need to control and restrict the various types of weapons, and, second, we became aware of the need to enhance our capacity for preventive actions, as a deterrent for those who may be tempted to resort to force.

This improvement in the international political arena enables us to see that the achievement of appropriate solutions to previously remote challenges is within our grasp. In our opinion, the conflict in Kampuchea and the problems in Cyprus, Western Sahara, and the Middle East—just to mention the oldest and most serious—fall within this perspective.

We believe that the latest developments—observed within the framework of the peace plan of the five permanent members of the Security Council—will allow Kampuchea to move toward peace, national reconciliation, and the reestablishment of its sovereignty.

We note with concern the persistent tense situation in the Middle East. Paraguay ratifies its support for the initiatives toward a peaceful and negotiated solution that contemplate the rights of the Israeli State to live in peace within its own borders and the rights of the Palestine nation to have its own fatherland. Paraguay supports the pertinent Security Council resolutions and encourages their enforcement.

Support for Dr. Perez de Cuellar's Negotiations

Mr. President:

We reiterate our support for the secretary general's negotiations that enable us to begin to see a solution to the Western Sahara conflict. We also express again our firm hope that the secretary general's good offices will lead to the solution of the Cyprus problem. His efforts and the efforts of the international community must receive a response from the involved parties if he is to achieve rapprochement and a peaceful solution to the problems.

The achievements in solving the political problems affecting South Africa have signaled better days for that region.

Peace in El Salvador represents a special achievement with deep emotional significance. The Americas are pleased with the fate of the Salvadoran nation and joyfully view a solution for one of the few centers of conflict that still exist in the region.

Mr. President:

Paraguay is preparing to enthusiastically attend the Rio-92 Conference on the Environment. Five hundred years after its discovery, America will again become a hope for a better future for humanity. In my country, concrete measures have been taken and agreements on environmental protection have been signed, designating an important portion of our territory as protection zones.

Today, development projects are inseparably tied to environmental protection projects. It is time to create the appropriate conditions for a more sustained development. Our government shares humanity's common desire for economic growth without destruction. Protecting the environment is a sign of love for humanity. It represents a link between the past and the future.

Protection of Nature

We want a world without environmental pollution and with protection of nature. We also want a society without drugs.

Paraguay, like the other countries in this hemisphere, is engaged in an all-out war against drug trafficking.

Mr. President:

Cooperation and support for the various international organizations in the defense of human rights is one of the main pillars of Paraguayan foreign policy.

A country's prestige is not based on either its economic or its military power but rather on its respect for human rights and basic liberties enjoyed by its people.

Since President Andres Rodriguez' proclamation on 3 February 1989, in which he announced "the beginning of the democratization process and respect for human rights in Paraguay," the main goal of the transition process has been to restore democracy and set the bases for the full respect of human rights.

Mr. President:

One year ago, at this same forum, we talked with optimism about Paraguay's future. Time has fulfilled our hopes.

So many goals have been achieved during the consolidation of our democracy and our liberties that we now regard the obscurantism and the repression as something of the past and we now look to the future with optimism.

Our readmission to the concert of free nations is an undeniable fact that encourages us to participate in the search for a new social and more just economic world order, in which freedom of enterprise, with true social meaning, democracy, and liberty will encourage sustained development toward improving our peoples' living standards.

Mercosur Treaty

Mr. President: Our hopes for development are greatly focused on the integration process.

The "Treaty of Asuncion"—through which the Common Market of the South, Mercosur, was created—was signed in our capital on 26 March 1991, with Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay. It responds to the common desire to achieve development through integration. We can now report that the congresses of the four member countries have confirmed the Treaty of Asuncion and the treaty will be implemented 30 days after the document of ratification is signed. Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Paraguay will go down in history as the countries that confronted the challenges of integration in a joint effort to improve the economic and social welfare and to strengthen their liberties and democracy.

Mercosur does not just represent a development strategy. It also reasserts our peoples' will to live in peace, harmony, and cooperation with each other. It means living up to the demands of history. It represents a reconciliation of political, economic, social, and cultural identities.

Within this same spirit of international cooperation, President George Bush launched the Americas Initiative which seeks better understanding among the Americas through trade.

Fair and fruitful relations can be achieved through development, trade, investment, and the debt as proposed in the Bush initiative. With this purpose, and marking a new relationship with the United States, the foreign ministers of the Mercosur member countries and the U.S. Government last July signed the "Rose Garden Agreement", in the White House rose garden.

The members of the Mercosur also hope to obtain assistance and cooperation through its relationship with the EEC. The grounds for true rapprochement, seeking to sign a mutual cooperation agreement between the Mercosur and the EEC were set during meeting of foreign ministers of the EEC and the Rio Group in Luxembourg and in Brussels.

The EEC's experience in integration, its economic and productive power, and especially its anticipated goodwill toward the Mercosur hinted at a better future for our relations. Paraguay, in turn, will soon sign a basic cooperation agreement with the EEC.

The talks held in Japan and other Asian countries also herald better relations with Latin America. It would be unfair not to emphasize the traditional friendship and cooperation spirit that links Paraguay with the Japanese Government and the Japanese people.

Investment Guarantees

We are currently negotiating agreements that will establish and guarantee economic relations which will in turn promote investments and stimulate development in our country. Within this context, Paraguay has signed with the World Bank's MIGA [expansion unknown] Agency an agreement on the protection of international investments.

The possibilities for investment in Paraguay and the cooperation and participation of the more developed nations will help us to be more effective within the Mercosur.

The new winds of democratization and the exaltation of freedom reached Latin America before they did other regions on our planet. This decade is witness to an America made up of countries with democratically elected governments. This has never happened before. Integration and the spirit of continental solidarity expressed in the Rio Group hint at an extended fatherland. We congratulate the governments of Argentina and Chile for the successful demarcation of their borders. We are pleased over the peace prospects in El Salvador. We hope that our America will again be the continent of peace and hope.

Mr. President:

Next year, Latin America and friendly countries will celebrate the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America. Five centuries had to pass before the countries that comprise the Latin American community could meet again during a summit at the hospitable city of Guadalajara, Mexico. This was the first of a number of meetings of countries with common cultural, political, and religious identities, countries eager to jointly find their common destiny.

Mr. President:

We advocate a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round of [GATT] negotiations. Policies of subsidies and protectionism do not reconcile with a free market economy and the new economic order that are currently being sought.

We want equitable trade negotiations and better prices for our products as a valid path for development. Democracy and peace cannot survive where people lack the basic conditions for an honest life.

Mr. President:

There is no better place to invoke continental solidarity, goodwill, and peace among nations than this General Assembly. A United Nations organization that keeps pace with these new times is humanity's best alternative to guarantee the promissory future viewed today. If we link effort with goodwill, God will help us.

Thank you very much.

Frutos Meets Japanese, PRC Foreign Ministers

PY2509185291 Asuncion NOTICIAS in Spanish 25 Sep 91 p 13

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has been informed by Paraguayan delegation members at the United Nations in New York that Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken is constantly holding meetings with the delegation chiefs and foreign ministers of those countries with which Paraguay wants to achieve a rapprochement at the diplomatic, consular, and commercial levels to brief them about the economic and political situation in Paraguay.

The same sources noted the meetings the Paraguayan foreign minister has held with the PRC and Japanese foreign ministers. During his meeting with the PRC foreign minister, Frutos discussed the possibility of reestablishing bilateral ties at the diplomatic and consular levels. In the meeting with the Japanese foreign minister, they reviewed the close and positive ties uniting both countries. They also discussed formulas to at least decrease the huge deficit in the commercial balance. However, Frutos also expressed to the Japanese the recognition of the Paraguayan Government and its people for their technical and financial cooperation at different levels. [passage omitted]

Peru

Conflict With Ecuador Over Border Region

Defense Minister: No Troops

PY0310162491 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Sep 91 p 4

[Excerpt] Defense Minister General Jorge Torres Aciego said on 23 September that there are no troops in the Condor Mountain region, where a conflict with Ecuador over border delimitation almost started a few days ago.

Minister Torres Aciego said: "There are no troops on the border, but we are on alert in the event that an incident occurs. Therefore, there is no reason to feel insecure."

As of the morning of 23 September, the defense minister knew nothing about the results of the meeting on the groundless Ecuadoran complaints about border delimitation, which the Peruvian and Ecuadoran foreign ministers held in New York on 22 September.

When the journalists complained of little information on such a delicate issue, Minister Torres Aciego said there was no lack of information on the issue. "The Peruvians are appropriately informed about the matter," he said. [passage omitted]

Senate President Comments

PA0310203491 Lima Radio Programas del Peru Network in Spanish 1820 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Senate President Felipe Osterling has said that the defense minister's statements reveal a surprising, complex, and very grave situation at our border with Ecuador. He voiced his absolute condemnation of any nonpeaceful action:

[Begin recording] [Osterling] This is a grave and above all very surprising situation. It happens that the defense minister said on 2 October that an Ecuadoran surveillance post with about 100 men—namely, the Lieutenant Ortiz Post—is reportedly installed inside Peruvian territory. That is an extremely grave situation.

[Unidentified reporter] And in place for many years now.

[Osterling] On top of everything, in place for many years. I believe that the handling of the situation or the contradictory statements made by the two ministers of state, as you pointed out, to be very grave. [end recording]

Senator Osterling requested a more detailed analysis of the situation and urged the Foreign Ministry to provide better information on the Peruvian situation:

[Begin Osterling recording] The president of the republic, with, above all, the participation of the Foreign Ministry, should lead a very detailed analysis of the issue. The Peruvian Foreign Ministry should have been much more involved in the issue. They should have issued orders to ensure that our diplomats abroad clearly divulge Peru's position, which is based on a protocol, on an international treaty that was signed by the two countries and was approved by their respective congresses. In addition, four countries acted as guarantors of the international treaty: the United States, Brazil, Argentina, and Chile.

I hope that this conflict with Ecuador ends soon and that there will be a review of the international handling of the treaty, which cannot be revised. [end recording]

OAS Envoy Comments

PY0310215091 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1727 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (ANDINA)—Luis Marchand, Peruvian ambassador to the OAS, today voiced his hope that Ecuador will adopt a more serene attitude regarding the border dispute and added that it will have to learn to always deal with Peru within the legal framework currently in force, that is, the Rio de Janeiro protocol.

Marchand said that Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Torres y Torres Lara's address to the UN General Assembly in which he reasserted the validity of the 1942 protocol was excellent.

Marchand said that it has been proven that Article Seven of the protocol has all the necessary resources for the two parties to settle any doubt regarding the participation of guarantors.

Moreover, Marchand said that the papal mediation proposed by President Rodrigo Borja is inappropriate because there is a legal framework, a treaty in which Article Seven establishes the proper mechanisms for any type of solution in case the parties have any doubts or disagreements regarding the participation of guarantor countries, that is, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and the United States.

In comments to radio programs, the ambassador said the guarantor countries will remain as such until the protocol has been fully implemented.

Businessmen Back Government

PY0310221091 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2253 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (ANDINA)—Today Peruvian businessmen voiced their firm support for the government in view of the alleged border problem with Ecuador. The businessmen also issued a warning on the negative implications the Ecuadoran intention to ignore the Rio de Janeiro protocol could have for the Andean Group.

Roberto Persivale, former president of the exporters association and former industry ministry, said the 1942 Rio de Janeiro protocol is the only valid instrument regarding Peruvian-Ecuadoran borders, a matter that was concluded years ago. In this regard, he added that he does not believe in looking back into history, but rather toward the future and, in their capacity as neighboring countries and Andean Group members, strengthening the subregional integration mechanism that would allow joint development.

Persivale added: "We must start a phase of unity, harmony, and joint efforts to follow the example of Europe and other parts of the world and act within the framework of the times we are living in." Persivale said that, in his opinion, the Ecuadoran request for the pope's mediation in the alleged border dispute is nothing but a variation of the pretensions that neighboring country has always had to ignore the protocol it solemnly signed more than 50 years ago and which was even ratified by the Ecuadoran Congress. However, he deemed correct the firmness with which the Peruvian president of the Republic, as well as the foreign minister, demanded that the treaty be respected without implying that more importance than it really warrants has been given to the issue.

Pedro Bracamonte Hurtado, businessman and executive director of the Economy Studies Institute of the National Association of Industries [Instituto de Estudios Economicos de la Sociedad Nacional de Industria], in turn, voiced his confidence that the border dispute would be solved peacefully and within the framework of the Rio de Janeiro protocol that settled the problems years ago. In his personal opinion, Ecuador's pretension will have no international support because it would imply that no international treaties will be respected in the future. Bracamonte believes that if Ecuador does not change its attitude it will have a negative impact on the Cartagena Agreement because it will break the unity between brother and neighboring countries that seek integration. He added: "It would be like hindering the process that should gain impetus in 1992."

Roberto Rodriguez Barrenechea, member of the Association of Small and Medium Enterprises [Asociacion de Pequenos y Medianos Industriales—Apemipe], believes that this attitude will, obviously, hinder integration. Rodriguez added that, consequently, Peru should remain firm and demand that the territorial demarcation along the remaining 78 km conclude in order to avoid further incidents.

Industrial Bank President Reynaldo Susano Lucero, in his capacity as businessman, voiced his confidence that a prompt solution to the problem will be found. He asserted that Peruvian businessmen should rest assured that the Rio de Janeiro protocol will be respected because it is the only valid document regarding the Peruvian-Ecuadoran border.

Senate Resolution Condemns Coup in Haiti

PY0310212291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2106 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Lima, 2 Oct (ANDINA)—Senator German Escalante today condemned the coup in Haiti, emphasizing the call that the Peruvian executive and legislative branches made to the Haitian Armed Forces, asking them to give up their arbitrary attitude and respect the state of law, which is the will of the Haitian people.

Escalante reported that the Senate yesterday approved a resolution categorically rejecting the arbitrary action by the Haitian Armed Forces. The lawmaker said that, in one of its clauses, the resolution states that a short time ago Haiti came out of a situation in which the law was not respected, that is, from a de facto government. The resolution said that after the 1990 election, the new president—whose election was an expression of democracy—tried to rebuild the country. We should not forget, he said, that Haiti is a country in a situation of considerable backwardness, for which reason Congress has rejected the coup.

Escalante demanded the intervention of international organizations like the OAS, the United Nations, and other organizations to restore the state of law in Haiti.

The senator reiterated the Peruvian Government's call to the international community and his appeal to the

Peruvian Government and people to prevent the repetition of such aggressions against democracy.

He recalled that 30 years ago, after a long period of de facto governments, Latin America began to live in a state of law, in which the people expressed through free elections their will to be governed by party leaders who represent their parties and support democracy in the free world.

Minister Admits Police Abuse Human Rights

PY0310230391 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2310 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Lima, 2 Oct (ANDINA)—Interior Minister Victor Malca Villanueva today confirmed that the Peruvian Government fully respects human rights, but, he acknowledged that some members of the National Police commit excesses due to the zeal with which they carry out their task.

During his report to the Justice and Human Rights Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, Malca maintained that because they are in daily contact with crime, terrorism, and drug trafficking, the National Police are more inclined to violate human rights.

We have several cases of abuse of authority, murder, and disappearances that have presumably been committed by members of the institution. He added that there are investigations to determine who is responsible and the punishment will be very rigorous. [passage omitted]

Funds Available for Emergency Social Projects

PY0410023491 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 25 Sep 91 p A4

[Text] Peruvian Economy Minister Carlos Bolona Behr on 24 September formally said that no payment will be made to international organizations until late 1992 in compliance with the agreements designed to rejoin Peru to the international financial community.

He pointed out that of the $1.2 billion granted by the Support Group, only $400 million is committed or "tied down" to be invested in the importation of foodstuffs and capital goods. He also said that part of that amount would be used to reinforce the Milk Program, in which $3 million to $4 million is currently invested per month. As for the remaining $700 million [number as published], Bolona said it is available because it has not been assigned to any sector, a fact that will greatly favor the social emergency projects, among others.

Bolona addressed the joint congressional budget committee chaired by Deputy Eduardo Calmell del Solora during a public session that lasted more than three hours. He referred to the essential macroeconomic principles on which the 1992 budget project is based, and to aspects related to the process of Peru rejoining the international community. In that regard, Bolona harshly stated that the "complex" that Peru has lost its sovereignty in exchange for IMF approval should be overcome.

Bolona also referred to the $22 billion foreign debt owed by Peru. He noted the great significance attached by the current government to the attitude of Fernando Belaunde Terry, who welcomed the Peruvian delegation headed by President Alberto Fujimori on its arrival in Washington. He also assessed the progress made with the World Bank. He pointed out that the loans granted by the international financial agencies will be allocated to the infrastructure, education, health, and defense sectors, which are the four sectors with more urgent needs.

Concerning the macroeconomic principles included in the 1992 budget, Bolona said that an inflation rate of 45 percent is expected, and an increase of no less than $900 million in the international reserves. The gross domestic product may increase by 3.5 percent.

* Fujimori's Counterinsurgency Policy Criticized

91WR0335V Lima IDEELE in Spanish Aug 91 p 23

[Commentary by Patricio Ricketts Rey de Castro: "Deficit Balance"]

[Text] Eleven years after the start of armed struggle, the usual overconfidence of the Communist Party-Shining Path is leading it to boast that it is reaching the stage of strategic equilibrium in which the way is clear for larger scale operations from which Peru can expect 1 million dead. Meanwhile, President Fujimori is admitting that he has neglected the problem, which his predecessors managed to evade. He nevertheless believes he can defeat the 3,000 insurgent Shining Path members and is announcing vigorous measures at the same time that the police forces are revealing their breakdown and the country is seeing documentary proof that a war of extermination has been ordered. The government says it has punished the person in the command who was preaching that the best terrorist is a dead terrorist, but it has not said what the punishment consisted of, nor is it demonstrating that the commanders who leaked the text causing the scandal in the newspapers have been dismissed. As far as anyone knows, the only one dismissed has been Hildebrandt. But horrible and repeated events are showing clearly that the international concern over human rights in Peru is not capricious.

And what are we being offered? Patrols, window dressing, and mechanisms involving "participatory" rhetoric. We are still not seeing the main thing: a peacemaking strategy that will disarm the subversives and protect human rights instead of violating them. We are still waiting.

Those who argue that everything cannot be achieved at once admit that the results of this administration's first year in office leave much to be desired in the battle against drug trafficking and subversion as well as in the area of human rights. But those shortcomings are compensated for, they say, by the economic successes: a

drastic but still insufficient lowering of inflation and of the fiscal deficit fueling that inflation, the abandonment of irresponsible monetary issues, a recovery of international confidence and credit, the return of fugitive capital, a gradual return of state solvency, and so on.

I am afraid that not even Pangloss himself would accept that argument. The deficit balance in the accounts headed drug trafficking, subversion, and human rights has reference to personal, social, and national tragedies much more painful and disturbing than the economic indicators. We are talking about a bloodbath of 10 deaths every day, about lives and families destroyed, about thousands of abandoned orphans, about countless "disappeared ones," and about mass migrations from those fields of Agramonte devastated by fighting to the sordid misery of unemployment in the cities. In short, about an inviable country. What good does it do to get the economy right if we are going to sink in the violence of subversive or antisubversive struggle? We might as well perish in Scylla as in Charybdis.

* Continued Human Rights Violations Questioned

91WR0335U Lima IDEELE in Spanish Aug 91 p 21

[Commentary by Pilar Coll T., executive secretary of the National Coordinating Committee for Human Rights: "President Fujimori and Human Rights"]

[Text] After one year of President Fujimori's administration, it grieves us to admit that things are as they were before and that the human rights violations, which have become almost endemic among us over the past 10 years, are continuing with almost the same severity. It is not enough that the number of people who have disappeared or been arrested is down slightly. Just one would be enough to justify our protest, but in fact there were over 150 cases between January and July of this year, and while the number of disappearances in Ayacucho has declined, the number of summary executions is up, and all of this is happening with the most absolute impunity. The seriousness of the situation is also revealed by the fact that there are countries that refuse to support Peru economically for that reason, a circumstance that fills us with sorrow and shame.

We admit, however, that some progress is revealed by the prime minister's expressed concern with the subject of pacification, but it worries us not to see any clear signs of political will to actually accomplish anything. The appointment of a high commissioner for pacification and human rights reflects a salutary approach to investigation, which we in the human rights organizations regard with hope.

Let no one answer us with the same old story: that the human rights movement says nothing about the atrocities committed by the subversive groups. We vigorously condemn the conduct of the insurgent groups and very especially that of the Shining Path; we have said so publicly and repeatedly, and we will continue to do so, but we do not regard them as people we can talk to. We can talk to the state, and we therefore firmly protest to it from an ethical position that we cannot abandon. We are aware of the difficulty involved in combatting an enemy such as Shining Path, which because of its cruelty stops at nothing and for which a human life is worth less than a firearm, but the government cannot and must never use the same methods. Because we are convinced not only that ethics and effectiveness are not at odds with each other, but also that ethics are absolutely necessary in order to win the respect and cooperation of the civilian population, without which it is not possible to effectively combat subversion.

* Criticism of Peasant Patrol Program Detailed

91WR0335Z Lima IDEELE in Spanish Aug 91 pp 15-16

[Report on interviews with Juan Rojas, secretary general of the Peasants Confederation of Peru, and Walter Sacayco, national organizing secretary of the National Agrarian Confederation, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given: "The Opinion of Peasant Leaders"]

[Text] Supplying weapons to the patrol members of the Civil Defense Committees is a basic part of the current counterinsurgency strategy of President Fujimori's administration. Its consequences as regards the peasants, who are caught in the crossfire between Shining Path violence and a strategy whose human rights violations constitute the line of conduct of the Armed Forces and the police, do not point in any way to the pacification of the countryside or to a reduction in the loss of peasant lives because of this conflict—quite the contrary.

Shining Path is continuing its attacks on patrol members in various parts of the country. Peasants in the central part of the country complain that only 50 rifles were delivered to 28 communities, that they [the peasants] were used merely to give the president some publicity as a result of that measure, and that they are under threat of daily reprisals by Shining Path. In response to those problems, IDEELE interviewed the leaders of the largest peasant organizations, the Peasants Confederation of Peru (CCP) and the National Agrarian Confederation (CNA). They analyzed the measure, questioned it, and demanded from the government a complete policy of support for the countryside as the only way of bringing about pacification.

Juan Rojas, secretary general of the CCP, said:

"When Alan Garcia handed his pistol over to Mr. 'uayhuaco,' we adopted the following attitude: in which article of the Political Constitution or in which law of this country is it stated that the president of the republic can supply weapons to peasant defense patrols, self-defense groups, or the civil defense committees organized by the Army? Neither the president nor anyone else answered our question."

"We have said that the Army, and in some cases the Marine Corps, is violating the autonomy of the peasant

community as established by our Constitution. The peasant communities are autonomous as regards their decisions, their economic management, their work, and the way they manage the land. The general law on peasant communities does not say that the Army has the obligation or the authority to organize civil defense committees, peasant defense patrols, or anything else of that kind. We therefore say that they are violating community autonomy. As a result, we have suggested to Fujimori's administration that if the Army or the Marines or the police have equipment, weapons, money, and tools, they should supply them to the communities, but that supplying them is all they should do."

"They do not have the responsibility to organize [the peasants], force them to do anything, or make them work, because there is plenty of manpower in the communities. The peasants in their own assemblies can decide on the best way to use those resources and how and when to use the weapons and against whom."

Walter Sacayco, national organizing secretary of the National Agrarian Confederation (CNA), says:

"We view with great concern this decision by the administration to arm the peasants, and since that supplying of arms is under the control of the Ministry of Interior and the Armed Forces, I believe it is fueling the spiral of violence that our country is experiencing.

"The peasant union confederations, and especially the CNA, maintain that this is not the appropriate way to pacify the country. The only way to do so is to establish an agricultural policy favoring the development of the countryside, and that necessarily involves greater social justice. There is no way that a policy of providing arms on the pretext of self-defense is going to help develop, much less pacify, the Peruvian countryside, and those two things have to go together."

"We have brought this up in the National Agrarian Coordinating Committee, to which the CNA and all the main peasant and native organizations belong, and have asked the government not to pursue that policy, which may lead to the forced and armed recruitment of peasants for the counterinsurgency struggle and which is the same policy as that followed by Shining Path in some areas. Doing so would mean promoting confrontation between peasants."

"What is more, doing so in combination with an economic policy that is putting the country in an increasingly difficult situation and driving the rural and urban masses into complete indigence makes the possibilities for pacifying the country even more remote."

"To begin with, in those places where there is organization and where the peasants seek their own solutions to the current situation, penetration by Shining Path is and has been extremely difficult. Penetration is easy when there is a state of disorganization and the peasants are not prepared to defend their rights and their representative organizations. In many cases, this situation exists in combination with poverty."

Concerning peasants who reject Shining Path and seek support in order to feel more protected from the violence and massacres to which they are subjected, the leaders said the following:

Juan Rojas (CCP): "What the Army is doing, according to the information we have, is using force to organize the civil defense committees, which are very different from the peasant defense patrols that have existed historically in the countryside. The committees violate the autonomy of the communities. Then deaths occur in confrontations with Shining Path, and they say it is those patrols that have fought against Shining Path, and there are many peasant deaths. Our peasant brothers are the cannon fodder in all those actions. And in the Army and the Marines as well, the ones who die are the peasants; it is not the officers who die, but our brothers who have been drafted for compulsory military service. Because of that, we also reject that military service. Most of the dead in this war are provided by the peasants. We have proposed that those methods not continue."

"The government—the Army—says it is organizing self-defense to defend the lives of the peasants and their freedom. Our question is: what freedom is being defended, considering that the peasants have no schools, roads, medical facilities, water, or electricity 500 years after Christopher Columbus landed in America? Is that the kind of injustice the peasants are going to defend?"

"That is the problem, along with agricultural policies unfavorable to the peasants, and this administration has a policy that is harmful to the countryside. The government should reduce military spending and finance programs to support agriculture as a whole for the peasant communities."

"There are defense patrols in Cajamarca, Puno, Cusco, and Ancash, and I believe that the clearest cases are those in Cusco and Puno, which are in a state of emergency, although the state of emergency has now been lifted in Cusco."

"In those areas, where community members are highly organized, the Army has not dared to provide weapons even though those involved have requested them. As a central confederation—as the CCP—we have asked the government for them. That is why we insist: if there are weapons and equipment, give them to the communities."

Walter Sacayco (CNA) says the following on this subject: "There are defense patrols organized by the government—the Armed Forces—for specific purposes having nothing to do with the interests of the peasants. This had led to much confusion concerning the peasant defense patrols."

"Unquestionably, we are worried by this situation. The peasants are in the cross fire between the government and the security forces on the one hand and the insurgents on the other, with both sides using repression and violence against the peasants when their rules are not accepted. The peasants take a beating from both sides.

"The CNA has said many times that human rights and the peasant organizations must be respected. Civilian authority must be reasserted in a democratic state. But this has not happened, and there is coming to be less and less room in which to move. Even high military officers have remarked on this and stressed the failure of a counterinsurgency strategy without social justice."

"Concerning the economic policy, which is another form of violence against the peasants, we recommended the establishment of emergency programs for the countryside, but those programs have been restricted solely to the cities."

"It is not being recommended that the government give gifts and presents to the peasants; what we want is work and an improved infrastructure for agriculture. That would dampen the violence being suffered by the peasants—violence that is not just that of the armed groups and the armed and police forces in their counterinsurgency strategy. The peasants need to defend themselves, but the path that is being followed is not helping; it is bringing more death."

* Satipo Province Peasant Patrols Receive Rifles

91WR0335W Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 29 Aug 91 p A13

[Text] Twenty-five peasant communities in Satipo Province received 300 Winchester rifles yesterday for the "peasant defense patrols." They will use the rifles to defend themselves from the constant attacks by terrorist groups in Mantaro Valley.

This is the fourth delivery that the politico-military command of the Mantaro Front has made to the area's peasant defense patrols, and it brings to almost 1,150 the number of rifles supplied over the past four and a half months.

The ceremony was presided over by the commander of the above-mentioned politico-military command, Army General Luis Perez Documet, who was present on Satipo's parade grounds yesterday morning with his general staff.

Parade

In military fashion, the patrol members formed their battalions and, one by one, received their weapons and ammunition. Then, with martial step, they marched before the reviewing stand, on which civilian authorities were also present.

As was reported previously, the weapons have been provided to the communities as a loan for their self-defense under the observation of military inspectors, and they may be reclaimed by the Army whenever it sees fit.

The first delivery of weapons to patrol members in the Mantaro Valley occurred last 16 April on the parade grounds of the Comas District in Concepcion Province. On that occasion, 400 rifles were given to some 43 communities in Alto Tulumayo, Bajo Tulumayo, and other areas.

On 23 June, President Alberto Fujimori handed over some 300 Winchester rifles to patrol members from 20 communities in Alto Cunas in the upper Mantaro Valley.

That ceremony took place in the locality of Chaquicocha, which is part of the San Jose de Kero District in Concepcion Province. In that town last February, the current chief of the politico-military command met with the peasant communities in the valley and there confirmed the intention—on that occasion—to supply weapons to the population.

Last, on Saturday the 10th of this month, the Army handed over about 150 rifles to five communities in Jauja Province. That ceremony was held in the town of the same name in the midst of great patriotic fervor on the part of the patrol members and a strong fighting spirit directed against subversion.

* Urban Defense Patrols To Operate in Huaraz

91WR0335X Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 2 Sep 91 p A10

[Text] The prefect of the Chavin Region, Pedro Maguina Calderon, has announced approval of a temporary prefectural decision establishing "urban defense patrols" in his jurisdiction so that the residents themselves can participate in providing their own security in view of the shortage of police officers.

In that connection, he has told EL COMERCIO that within the next few hours he will probably be officially recognizing the first two urban defense patrols that will operate in Huaraz. "After that, more will gradually be established in the region's various cities," he added.

The region's top political official said that the decision had been made because of the delay by the National Congress in approving the bill establishing urban defense patrols and because Shining Path has initiated a murderous escalation in cities in the region, but not in the rural areas.

Only Temporary

Polish priests Zbigniew Strzalkowski and Michael Tomaszek were murdered in the Pariacoto District, and Italian priest Alessandro Dordi was killed in Chimbote. And a Spanish monk, Miguel Company, was fatally wounded in that same city.

The prefect noted that the urban defense patrols were being established only temporarily pending approval of the bill in question, which, he said, is currently before the Senate.

In that connection, he appealed to Congress to speed up the process and approve as quickly as possible this new plan for

the organization and participation of urban residents in their struggle against crime, especially terrorism.

Uruguay

Presidency Communique Condemns Haiti Coup

PY0310154291 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1515 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Oct (EFE)—The Uruguayan Government announced today that "it will give total support to decisions adopted by the OAS with the objective of seeing that Haiti recovers its sovereignty."

The Presidency stated in a communique that "Uruguay most energetically condemns the coup d'etat in Haiti, which abruptly, violently, and irregularly interrupted the legitimate exercise of power by a government that was freely elected by the people of that country."

The Uruguayan Government stressed that "those who in fact are illegally holding authority in Haiti must give up the power that they have taken by force so that the constitutional system and the state of law are reestablished and the legitimate government authorities can return."

Venezuela

Country Preparing for Armed Operation in Haiti

PA0310220891 Paris AFP in Spanish 2047 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Caracas, 3 Oct (AFP)—General Fernando Ochoa Antich, Venezuelan defense minister, reported on 3 October that Venezuela is preparing for an eventual operation in Haiti "with every available means" of its Armed Forces in the framework of a regional intervention.

"On instructions from President Carlos Andres Perez, the Venezuelan Armed Forces are presently planning a probable military regional operation where our soldiers would participate," Ochoa said. "Of course, I am speaking of a Latin American regional intervention, not a unilateral one by Venezuela," he pointed out.

"When a military operation is being prepared, an intelligence report is taken into consideration, which serves as the basis to determine the materiel required. It will probably be an operation with every available means," the minister said.

Ochoa underlined the multinational nature of Venezuela's military preparations. "We will be prepared in the event that the OAS approves an intervention by Latin American countries to reestablish a democratic government in Haiti."

"The OAS has already released a resolution supporting Haiti's democratic government and recommending several measures to be implemented before the military ones are applied. This particular situation has not yet been clearly outlined, but measures other than economic measures are being referred to. Therefore, a military intervention might be involved," the general said.

In addition, President Perez, in his usual Thursday radio message, reiterated Venezuela's stand "not to let the old story of dictatorial and military governments be repeated again in Latin America after its democratization process has been established."

The president underlined that Venezuela is determined that "under no circumstances" should the usurper (General Raoul Cedras) be permitted to occupy the position of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

Aristide visited Venezuela for little more than 24 hours after a combined Canadian, United States, French, and Venezuelan operation to evacuate him to Caracas after he was deposed.

Perez said he is willing to back the OAS in every one of its decisions.

Militants Reportedly Shoot Five at Party Office

PA0310200491 Paris AFP in Spanish 1852 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Caracas, 3 Oct (AFP)—Five people were wounded, one of them seriously, during a shootout at noon today at the offices of the progovernment Democratic Action Party's [AD] National Internal Election Committee, CEIN, an AFP reporter has confirmed.

A mob of young militants attacked the AD's CEIN offices in a suburb east of Caracas. They destroyed the files, computers, and all the furniture during a shootout between opposing factions. The incident took place just before the start of the AD national convention, which should decide who is going to become the next president of AD, a social democratic party. Gonzalo Barrios, one of the AD founders, has held the position for the past 25 years.

On 8 September, AD militants elected their delegates and regional authorities amid great disputes between the orthodox and reform factions. The "reformers," followers of President Carlos Andres Perez, were then defeated by the orthodox faction represented by former President Jaime Lusinchi and current AD Secretary Luis Alfaro Ucero, who was "responsible" for the last two AD presidential victories.

To date, Humberto Celli appears to be the presidential candidate who has managed to receive the support of both orthodox and reform. Alfaro Ucero and reformer Hector Alonso Lopez are the main contenders for the post of secretary general.